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CEMA COUNTRIES DISCUSS OIL INDUSTRY PLANS

PM191054 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS correspondent report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] Baku, 17 Sep -- Questions of coordinating the national economic plans of socialist community countries for the extraction and processing of fuel were at the focus of attention at the 58th session of the CEMA Standing Commission on Cooperation in the Petroleum and Gas Industry Sphere. It ended today in Baku.

Taking part in the session's work were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Cuba, Poland, Romania, the USSR, the CSSR, and Yugoslavia.

Problems pertaining to increasing the extent of petroleum refining and modernizing the existing petroleum processing installations were examined, and mutual consultations and an exchange of experience took place on questions linked with saving fuel and energy.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FETED ON 25TH ANNIVERSARY

PM151857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Editorial Article: "In the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress: On the 25th Anniversary of the Journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA]

[Text] Our time has been marked by the exacerbation, unprecedented in the entire postwar period, of the struggle between socialism and imperialism -- the two opposing world outlooks, the two political courses -- and of the struggle for the hearts and minds of millions of people in the world, a struggle whose outcome will to a considerable degree determine mankind's future, as Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum. Rebuffing the anticommunist "crusade" presupposes the galvanization of assertive propagation of the ideas of peace and democracy and of anti-imperialist solidarity, and the dissemination of truthful information about real socialism and the struggle of communists, national liberation forces, and antiwar movements. It is those aims that have been served for 25 years now by the theoretical and information journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA -- the collective publication of communist and workers' parties -- whose first issue was published in September 1958.

The birth of this publication was determined by the international communist movement's urgent need to broaden international cooperation among communists in the sphere of theoretical work and in the exchange of experience, information, and views on questions of the struggle for peace and social progress. The journal's history reflects the constant growth of that need. Thus, whereas 20 parties took part in the creation of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, the number of parties now directly represented in it has risen to 65. Furthermore, another 20 communist and workers' parties maintain ties with the editorial office in various forms.

The CPSU, one of the founders of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA, actively cooperates with the journal and, in addition to other fraternal parties, gives it comprehensive support. The journal regularly publishes analyses of the problems of the society of developed socialism and of topical questions of world politics by our party leaders, Soviet statesmen and public figures, and scientists. Like the other parties which publish the journal, the CPSU participates in its work on the basis of the strict observance of the principles of equitability, collectivism, and comradely cooperation.

Thanks to its consistent defense of the ideals of peace and progress, its exposure of international reaction, and its objective coverage -- from a class viewpoint -- of the urgent problems of the present day, the journal has won over a broad mass of readers in many countries and has earned prestige among the world democratic public. It is now read in all continents. It is published in 40 languages and distributed in 145 countries -- no other publication has known such a scale in the history of political journalism.

The journal's success reflects the growth and influence of the international communist movement, whose brainchild it was. The theoretical articles, informative materials, and discussions organized by the editorial office reveal in detail the achievements, problems, and difficulties of the communist movement's development at a time when it is on the brink of profound changes conditioned both by the inner logic of communists' struggle and by external factors. The content of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA reproduces that development as a complex, dynamic process characterized by an increase in the diversity of the forms and methods of communist party activity and by a differentiation of the tasks facing those parties and, at the same time, as a process united in its social essence and political direction. This dialectic of the general and the particular is manifested in the links between the broadening of the range of the viewpoints represented in the journal and of the opinions reflecting the specific national features and concrete conditions of various countries and by the authors' striving to analyze the problems under examination in line with the general objective features of the revolutionary process and to measure their parties' experience against that of the entire international communist movement.

Such a combination is only natural for a journal whose ideological basis consists of the teaching of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V.I. Lenin. The theoretical activity of the international aktiv of authors of PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA demonstrates the tremendous life force and international essence of this teaching which stimulates not only revolutionary creative thought but also the unifying principles in relations among the fraternal parties and deepens their ideological commonality.

Scientific socialism was, and remains, for communists an indispensable means of understanding and transforming the world and a real factor in their international cohesion. During the collective generalization of the experience of class struggles and the interpretation of new phenomena in social development, revolutionary theory itself is renewed: While preserving its principled tenets, it absorbs everything of value and of general significance that is created in the process of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The journal's articles which contain an analysis of the main question of the present day -- the preservation and consolidation of peace -- are significant. This theme, on which attention is constantly centered, is illuminated from various aspects, on the regional and global planes, and closely linked with the tasks and prospects of the class struggle.

The authors' approach to the problem of war and peace is characterized by a rejection of abstract theorizing and a desire to analyze the problem in terms of the struggle's practical requirements so as to ensure that the conclusions arising from the analysis serve to propagandize antiwar ideas and help communists and peace-loving forces to defend the cause of peace more cohesively and more firmly.

Such an approach is particularly necessary nowadays when the increased aggressiveness of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, demands form joint actions by all who value peace. In meeting this need, PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA in its numerous materials of an analytical and informative character reveals the reasons for the exacerbation of international tension, exposes in a well-argued way those responsible for increasing the threat of war -- imperialism's most reactionary circles -- and propagandizes on a broad scale the socialist countries' initiatives aimed at ending the arms race, at disarmament, and at consolidating international security. The reader can see for himself the need to combat the attempts by the militarist forces to take the steam out of the masses' actions and to undermine the unity of the forces acting from an antiwar standpoint. Linking this problem with the ideological struggle, the journal exposes the myths disseminated by anticommunist propaganda about the "Soviet military threat," the "superpower" concept, and also the concept of the "equal responsibility" of socialism and imperialism for the worsening of international tension.

The journal's antiwar articles are imbued with the idea of the urgency of the surmounting of social, political, ideological, and other barriers by the peace-loving forces in the interests of the struggle against the threat of war and of the need to formulate a positive program of joint actions on whose basis the most diverse groups of fighters for peace could act in unity while preserving complete independence. The journal not only propagandizes this idea but also itself particpates actively in its implementation by involving representatives of the various antiwar movement's tendencies in the international discussions held by the editorial office.

The problems of real socialism determine one of the journal's main avenues of work. While propagandizing the achievements of socialism, which provides the fairest organization of social life at present and which knows neither exploitation nor the social and national antagonisms inherent in capitalism, the journal's authors note at the same time that certain problems and difficulties which require constant efforts to overcome them do arise in the socialist countries' development. The fraternal countries' solution of the tasks of creation is being hindered primarily by imperialism's anti-socialist intrigues and by the capitalist states' attempts to use economic ties as a means of political pressure. The journal also analyzes difficulties of a subjective nature, linked among other things with omissions in policy and the underestimation of ideological and political work among the masses. In this context, a number of articles stress the increasing role of ruling communist parties which are expected to consider soberly the leading tendencies of social development, to strengthen links with the masses, to pay constant attention to their needs and feelings, and to respond flexibly to imminent economic and social requirements.

PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA also reflects on a broad scale the multifaceted experience of the struggle of communists and the working class in the industrially developed capitalist countries. This struggle is developing under conditions of the worsening crisis of the monopolist state system, a crisis which is manifested in the upsurge of the strike movement, the vast scale of the masses' antiwar actions, and in the fever pitch of sociopolitical conflicts.

Under these conditions, communists channel their efforts into organizing the working people's actions against the ruling circles' militarist policy and its associated danger from the right and into uniting the masses in the struggle against the monopolies' arbitrary rule and for profound democratic, socioeconomic, and political changes that suit the interests of the people. The journal's coverage of the experience of this activity aids the vigorous search currently being conducted by communist parties to find more efficient paths and forms of struggle for democracy and socialism.

A prominent place in the journal is occupied by coverage of the struggle by communists in the developing countries which is viewed in conjunction with the national liberation and anti-imperialist movements and is reflected in the articles devoted to an analysis of the motive forces of national revolutions, to the generalization of the experience of some countries' transition to socialism while bypassing capitalism, and to scientific socialism's influence in the national liberation movement. It is not only the communist parties represented on the journal that take part in the examination of that problem but also the many revolutionary democratic and national liberation movements and organizations that cooperate with it.

The international Marxist discussions on topical questions of the struggle for peace and social progress organized regularly by the journal are an effective form of enriching international ties among the fraternal parties. The atmosphere of democracy and comradeship typical of these discussions makes it possible to achieve mutual understanding even when the participants have different approaches and when their viewpoints do not coincide.

All this makes PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA the truly collective and profoundly democratic publication that the fraternal parties want to see. After all, it is their wishes and recommendations voiced at the regular conferences on the journal's work which determine the content and thrust of its activity. Some 90 communist and workers' parties and revolutionary and national liberation movements and organizations were represented at the last such conference held in 1981. After examining the report of our party's participating delegation, the CPSU Central Committee noted that in its opinion, the journal's work meets the aims of the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism, and promotes the development of cooperation among communist, workers, and revolutionary democratic parties.

Thanks to its principled class nature, its consistent struggle for communists' common cause, its loyalty to revolutionary theory and to the ideas of working people's international solidarity, the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA has passed the test of time and is continuing to successfully fulfill its lofty internationalist mission.

Congratulations from CPSU Central Committee

PM161455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Editorial Board and Council of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA:

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates you in connection with an important date -- the 25th anniversary of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

For 25 years the journal has consistently advocated the cause of peace, the peoples' security, and social progress. Its pages give extensive coverage to the role of communists and other progressive and democratic forces in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war fueled by imperialism, and for the relaxation of international tension and disarmament, the vital interests of the working people's masses, and a socialist future.

The journal pays great attention to questions of the building of the new society in the countries of real socialism, rightly stressing their prominent role in defending peace and the peoples' security. Problems of the workers and national liberation movements and of the revolutionary struggle on all continents occupy an important place. The creative elaboration of these problems on a Marxist-Leninist basis is very important for rallying the fighters for progress and democracy, rebuffing imperialist policy and ideology, and exposing anticommunism and everything which retards the growth of the revolutionary process in the world.

The journal has done and continues to do a great deal as a platform for the exchange of the multifaceted experience of the fraternal parties and of information on their acitivity and their forms and methods of party building. It actively supports, from positions of international solidarity, the fighters against imperialism, reaction, fascism, neocolonialism, racism, and apartheid.

The journal's international collective is a graphic example of harmonious, joint work -- imbued with an internationalist spirit -- by the communists of various countries, while observing the principles of autonomy, equality, independence, and mutual respect. This is also cogently manifested in the theoretical conferences and scientific symposiums of Marxists organized by the journal, which promote the comparison of opinions, the strengthening of mutual understanding, and the cohesion of communists and also of the revolutionary democratic parties and other progressive political forces and movements.

We wish the journal's entire collective further successes in the propaganda, defense, and development of the great teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin and in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence, and socialism. May the communist and workers parties' internationalist and businesslike cooperation in their joint theoretical and information publication strengthen!

CPSU Central Committee

WARSAW PACT MILITARY JOURNALISTS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM161355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 83 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed Report: "International Meeting of Journalists"]

[Text] An international meeting of Warsaw Pact country journalists who write on military-patriotic topics has been held in Moscow.

The meeting's participants discussed the problems of journalists' activity in educating working people and army and navy servicemen in a spirit of high vigilance and constant readiness to defend the gains of socialism. Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR shared their experience of the work of the fraternal countries' mass media.

The meetings' participants were received by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and also at the board of the USSR Journalists' Union. They laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall and visited the V.I. Lenin Study and Apartment Museum in the Kremlin.

OPENING OF UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPARKS COMMENT

USSR Offers 'Detailed Program'

PM191442 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 83 First Edition p 6

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Vl. Petrov article: "Business of Each and Everyone"]

[Text] The 38th UN General Assembly session, whose significance is determined by a task stemming from the UN Charter -- to strive to ensure that the present and future generations of people are saved from the disasters of war -- opens 20 September. Today active involvement in resolving this task is both the states' duty associated with their UN membership and the command of political realism and reason. For now all peoples once again have a common enemy -- the threat of a war incomparable with what has been experienced in terms of its consequences. Awareness of this danger, Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has pointed out, must "be the basis of common efforts to find mutually acceptable accords to ensure that something irremediable does not occur."

The Soviet Union, consistently pursuing a peace-loving policy, is struggling to realize the foreign policy aims and tasks elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress. Our country has put forward a detailed program of urgent and effective measures -- of both a moral-political and a material nature -- to avert the nuclear threat and improve the international political climate. The USSR rejects the idea of nuclear war as foolhardy, and the calls for it as criminal. This is the socialist community countries' common stand. This approach to world affairs is consonant with the anti-imperialist, antimilitarist positions to which, despite all their social and political heterogeneity, the Nonaligned Movement's member countries, which make up approximately two-thirds of UN membership, adhere as a whole.

The struggle during the session to achieve concrete results in overcoming the dangerous development of the international situation will be very strenuous. This stems from the actions of the United States and its closest allies, which have made it their aim to achieve military superiority, to organize the "crusade" against all states which do not submit to their will, and to use "talks for talks' sake" to disorient the growing antiwar movement. Account must also be taken of the fact that the session is opening in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria being fanned by Washington over the provocation with the aircraft which intruded into the USSR's airspace -- hysteria aimed at diverting international public attention from the urgent tasks facing mankind and thereby making it easier for the United States and NATO to realize their militarist plans. The matter has gone so far that the American authorities are erecting all kinds of obstacles to the creation of normal conditions for the work of the Soviet delegation at the General Assembly session. In this way the United States is not fulfilling its obligations stemming from the fact that the UN headquarters is located on its territory.

General Assembly decisions, as is known, are not binding. However, those of them which accord with the aims and principles of the UN Charter carry great potential for positively influencing states' policies. As experience shows, decisions of this sort are important not only for shaping a certain political climate but also for creating obstacles in the way of reactionary, militarist forces.

The resolution of the 37th General Assembly session which contained an appeal to states possessing nuclear weapons to follow the USSR's example and adopt a pledge not to be the first to use them has extremely great potential for political influence.

The unscrupulousness of the references by the United States and its allies to the danger of a nonnuclear attack is revealed by their negative attitude also toward the important task set by the United Nations of making renunciation of the use of any arms -- both nuclear and conventional -- in relations among states an international law. The socialist countries consistently advocate a worldwide treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, and in January 1983 they advance an important new initiative -- to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO states.

A freeze on nuclear arms -- which was provided for, in principle, in resolutions adopted by the United Nations on the nonaligned countries' initiative as much as a year ago -- could be an effective and comparatively easily effected action of a material nature. The period which has elapsed has been marked by the USSR's vigorous efforts along this path. However, its putting of specific proposals for a freeze to the other nuclear powers has not yet met with a positive response from them. The General Assembly is called upon to most resolutely advocate an end to the buildup of nuclear arsenals.

The Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, results from which have repeatedly been urged by the General Assembly, will undoubtedly attract the attention of the session participants this time too. The one-sides U.S. approach to the talks on these most acute problems of modern international relations has essentially led them into an impasse. The important new proposals advanced by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov in his replies to PRAVDA's questions open up the possibility of reaching a mutually acceptable accord which would prevent a new and extremely dangerous twist to the nuclear arms race spiral in Europe.

At the present crucial time in the development of the world situation it is also important for the General Assembly to give a new boost to resolving the tasks defined at previous sessions for reducing the nuclear threat, such as starting talks without delay on the elaboration of a nuclear disarmament plan under appropriate control, accelerating the elaboration of a treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapon tests, and opening talks with a view to banning such a variety of nuclear weapons as neutron weapons.

In the sphere of preventing nuclear war great significance attaches to the elaboration at the United Nations of a precise and clear stand on the question of the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The third 5-year period of the validity of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty expires in 2 years' time. The session has to start preparations for the next conference to examine the action of this treaty, scheduled for 1985.

Seeking to class new channels for an increased risk of nuclear war, the Soviet Union has submitted for the session's consideration a draft treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in space and from space against the earth. Its conclusion would make a tangible contribution to achieving the UN-proclaimed aim of using space exclusively for peaceful purposes.

A confrontation between advocated of banning chemical weapons and those who are trying to cover up their programs for a buildup of these weapons, including binary weapons, with the help of false propaganda campaigns and by undermining the agreements which already exist, awaits the session. It is known what large appropriations the U.S. Administration allocated to these very dangerous weapons.

Some 22 items on the session's preliminary agenda are directly connected with questions of preventing nuclear war and limiting arms. The Soviet Union has advanced specific constructive proposals on practically every one of them.

A complex package of problems connected with existing hotbeds of tension and conflicts also has to be examined. The demands of the UN Charter dictate the inadmissibility of external interference in states' internal affairs and of threats and the use of armed force, and the need to liquidate such hotbeds by peaceful political means, on a basis acceptable to all the interested parties. The delegates' attention will be focused on the Near East situation. It is hard to imagine an international forum whose aims and activity, on the one hand, are so flagrantly contradicted by Israel's brazen aggressive policy, encouraged from across the ocean, and by the United States' own military interference and, on the other, are so consonant with the proposals advanced by the Soviet Union to achieve a just peace in that region and with the principles of a Near East settlement approved by the all-Arab conference in Fes. The idea of a return to collective efforts by all the interested parties with the PLO's participation on an equitable basis, in particular by means of convening an appropriate international conference, is acquiring ever greater popularity at the United Nations.

The campaign of military threats and crude pressure against sovereign states and national liberation movements, which the United States has mounted in Central America, is incompatible with UN aims. It is obvious that the United Nations is called upon to side with the interests of international security, which insistently demand that everything be done to ensure that the situation in that region does not get out of control. As is known, the constructive proposals of Nicaragua and Cuba provide a basis for an accord. The peace-loving public has greeted with understanding the efforts of Mexico and other Latin American states.

The delegates' attention will also be drawn to the growth of tension in the Far East as a result of the expansion of the network of American military bases there and the inclusion of Japan in U.S. military-strategic plans, as well as to the armed interference of imperialist forcesin Chad and the attempts to use the events in that country to increase pressure on African countries, particularly Libya.

Of course, the session will discuss the threat posed to peace by the preservation of vestiges of colonialism on the planet. The need to fulfill the UN decisions on liberating Namibia, on granting independence to the people of Micronesia, on returning to Mauritius the Chagos Archipelago, where the Pentagon has sited the Diego Garcia military base -- all these are urgent questions. At the center of the social and legal problems which have to be examined is the condemnation of the gross mass violations of human rights by the racists of the Republic of South Africa, the Israeli aggressors, and the dictatorial regimes of Chile, El Salvador, and Guatemala.

It is understandable that such an agenda does not suit aggressive circles and their accomplices. An examination of the provocative questions of the situation in Afghanistan and Kampuchea is being imposed on the assembly -- which, under conditions when the DRA and PRK governments object to this, is in itself tantamount to interference in the internal affairs of these sovereign states. The United Nations' authority would be enhanced if the Pol Potites, under whatever signboard they might hide, were finally expelled from its walls and Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations were taken by its people's sole legitimate representatives -- emissaries of the PRK. The United Nations could promote the creation of favorable conditions for continuing the positive process of negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan through the mediation of the UN secretary general's personal representative with a view to achieving a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. It is its duty to help turn southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, as the countries of Indochina propose.

This session is meeting on the 40th anniversary of the Moscow conference of foreign ministers of the three leading powers in the anti-Hitler coalition. It was there that the idea of setting up an international organization designed to serve as a center for coordinating nations' actions for the maintenance of peace was formulated. The craving of peoples and states for peace and the prevalence of forces of peace over forces of war are faithfully reflected, on the whole, in the modern United Nations, which represents, as it were, a cross section of world politics. The UN Charter continues to serve as a compass indicating the path to lasting and just peace.

In the business of defending peace there are no uninterested people and there can be no outsiders. This is the business of each and every one -- and the people's have a right to demand that the governments of all states without exception approach it at the upcoming session with full awareness of their responsibility. As regards our country, it invariably supports efforts aimed at enhancing the role of the United Nations in ensuring peace and security and in developing peaceful cooperation among states.

UN 'Shrouded in Clouds'

PM190955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 83 Morning Edition pp 4,5

[Vikentiy Matveyev article: "The United Nations' Straightforward Duty"]

[Text] Over the 38 years of the UN Organization's existence, its General Assembly sessions have convened both under conditions of a relatively propitious international situation and during periods of crisis. Each time there has been no shortage of urgent problems awaiting their solution at this most representative and authoritative international organ. This is how matters stand at present. The international horizon is shrouded in clouds. This is not the result of accidental occurences. The stepping up of tension is the result of stronger aggressive trends in the foreign policy of the leading power of capitalism, the United States. Its leaders not only make no secret, but even boast, of the course of confrontation in all salients with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. They would like to take inside the walls of the United Nations the cold war atmosphere they are creating.

One of the latest manifestations of this trend is the U.S. authorities' refusal to guarantee the safety of the head of the USSR delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session or to guarantee proper facilities for the arrival and servicing of a special Soviet aircraft.

But the time is long past when U.S. diplomacy was able, at its own discretion, to knock together a so-called "arithmetical majority" within the United Nations and to manipulate it in line with its own interests. The significant changes and positive developments occurring on our planet are also reflected within the United Nations. Thus the heads of state and government attending the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries, which sat last March in Delhi, emphasized the United Nations' significance as the most suitable forum for the quest for solutions to grave international problems like the achievement of universal and total disarmament, the establishment of a new international economic order, the liquidation of colonialism and racism, and the observation of human rights.

Over the years that have passed, including the last few years, the UN General Assembly has adopted by a majority a number of important resolutions aimed at fundamentally improving international relations, ending the arms race, and diminishing the threat of a nuclear conflict.

But even given the fact that the United Nations has approved resolutions in favor of disarmament, this does not in itself mean disarmament. Even more persistent efforts by all who hold peace dear are necessary if practical steps are to be taken in this sphere which is pivotal for the peoples.

The Soviet Union has done and will continue to do everything within its power so that real results may be achieved in this field. Past experience shows that the UN organization can serve as a forum furthering the cohesion of peace-loving forces and multiplying their efforts in the name of ensuring our planet's future. The idea of uniting the peoples' efforts for the purpose of maintaining international security is the cornerstone of that organization. There are clear-cut and inspiring guidelines which call on the peoples and the peace-loving governments to bring about practical achievements at the level of constructive policy.

Our country has taken a step of exceptional importance within the United Nations: It announced its unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The makers of U.S. policy would like to disregard the voice of world public opinion, which responded enthusiastically to this decision by the USSR. But this issue will not disappear from the UN agenda. The participants in the above-mentioned Delhi Conference of Nonaligned Countries requested the immediate banning of the use and threat to use nuclear weapons by the states posessing them. Our country has set the example. Now it is up to the other nuclear powers.

Great significance for the fate of disarmament attached to the latest USSR initiative outlined by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, during his conversation with a group of U.S. senators on 18 August. Once again our country has unilaterally pledged not to be the first to introduce any types of antisatellite weapons in outer space for as long as other states, including the United States, refrain from taking similar steps. The question "On Concluding a Treaty Banning the Use of Force in Outer Space and From Outer Space Toward The Earth" has been submitted for discussion at the forthcoming 38th UN General Assembly session.

There is no doubt that this initiative will encounter a broad response among UN member states. It affects every country. The militarization of space would create a new threat against our planet. The transatlantic lovers of atomic weapons are not satisfied with the fact that they have accumulated mountains of mass destruction weapons on earth, and their greedy eyes are now focusing on the celestial expanses. Not only the ensuring of a peaceful future for outer space, but also -- and to a large extent -- the prospects for progress toward real disarmament depend on how resolutely these pretensions will be resisted. The spread of the arms race to new spheres would not, of course, facilitate progress in that direction.

The situation that is developing poses for all states and all peoples the question of how to prevent its further dangerous development and prevent a downward slide to disaster.

What is at issue is the immediate implementation of a freeze of nuclear weapons by all nuclear powers, first and foremost by the USSR and the United States. What is at issue is the giving of the pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons by the nuclear powers which have not done so yet. What is at issue is the appeal to NATO member states to begin immediately direct talks to reach agreement not to increase military expenditure after 1 January 1984 and to implement specific measures to bring forth practical mutual reduction of such expenditure in the subsequent period so that the funds which become available could be used for the purposes of economic and social development, including that of developing countries.

It has been proposed to NATO member countries to undertake the practical examination of the proposal of a treaty with Warsaw Pact countries on the mutual nonuse of military force. The question of establishing nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe, the Balkans, and other European regions is becoming increasingly topical.

Some of the above-mentioned issues have not only been actively debated at the United Nations, but the appropriate decisions and resolutions have been adopted. Matters are not progressing, because of the opposition of the U.S. Government and its NATO allies. They are challenging the will of the overwhelming majority of UN member states. Washington and its partners are making attempts to distract UN attention from the really topical problems to fabricated, artificial, and at times straightforwardly provocative ones, thus providing grist for the mills of those circles which are interested in further expanding the spiral of armaments.

The U.S. Administration's actions both inside the United Nations and toward the full and equal members of this forum of nations raise the following question for the agenda: Is it altogether suitable for the UN headquarters to be located in a country which does not fulfill the obligations imposed upon it by the UN charter and fails to provide the conditions necessary for the United Nations' work?

The UN prestige and authority depend on whether these intrigues will encounter the appropriate rebuff from all who are striving to consolidate the United Nations' efficiency as a forum of international cooperation and not as an arena of "psychological warfare." It is the United Nations' straightforward duty, stemming from its charter, to deliver the present and future generations from the calamity of war.

'Truly Universal' Agenda

LD191246 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- TASS correspondents S. Baybakov and V. Vasilets report: The 38th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations opens at the assembly hall of the headquarters of this influential international organization in September 20. The session will be attended by delegations of 157 countries, or practically all the world's states.

The agenda of the forthcoming discussion is truly universal. It includes some 140 issues, ranging from the development of the sea-bed and the ocean floor to the uses of space and Antartica. But, as before, the problems of averting nuclear catastrophe, removing the threat of war and strengthing international security will hold the central place in the session's work. The nations are entitled to expect that the moral and political prestige of the United Nations will be used first of all precisely to solve the questions of bringing about disarmament and curbing the arms race.

Diplomats and political observers, who arrived at the session, point out that concentrating U.N. efforts in this direction is especially important in the current period of the continuing aggravation of the international situation. This aggravation has been caused by the actions of the United States and its closest allies, which have set themselves the goal of gaining military superiority, wagin a "crusade" on all states that refuse to obey them, and using "talks for the sake of talks" to mislead the mounting anti-war movement. The session opens in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria stirred up by Washington over a provocation involving a plane, which intruded into the air space of the USSR, the hysteria aimed at diverting the attention of the international public from the vital tasks of mankind and thus making it easier for the United States and NATO to realise their militaristic plans.

Things have gone so far that the U.S. authorities are obstructing in every way the creation of normal conditions for the work of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly session. Washington's maneuvers, which conflict with the U.S. obligations before the United Nations, have made impossible the arrival at the session of the head of the Soviet Delegation Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR. Many delegates now are asking the question: May the U.N. headquarters be situated in a country which does not honour its obligations and does not ensure the necessary conditions to foreign representatives for their work at this organization?

It is easy to explain why Washington is nervous on the eve of the General Assembly session and why it has escalated its anti-Soviet campaign. Soviet peace initiatives dominate the list of disarmament issues which have been submitted for the session's consideration and which are the most "awkward" for the Reagan administration gripped by militarist psychosis. These initiatives have already won broad international backing, and Washington, therefore, is stopping at nothing to erode trust in them and draw attention away from them.

But this is not so easy to do. The Soviet Union solemnly pledged at the United Nations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. At its previous session the U.N. General Assembly spoke highly of this initiative and called on other nuclear states to follow the USSR's example. But the NATO powers adopted a different stance, and so this issue remains on the Assembly's agenda.

The Soviet Union is convinced, and this conviction is shared by the vast majority of states, that freezing the nuclear arsenals of all states, which possess the most destructive means of warfare, or, as a beginning, the arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union, would be an effective measure towards checking the arms race. The Assembly will once again have to state its opinion on this problem.

Such issues of importance of the destinies of the world as the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests, the prohibition of the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation, and the non-deployment of nulcear weapons in the territories of those countries, which do not have them at present, have also been included in the agenda at the USSR's insistence. The constructive discussion of another Soviet proposal, the one towards an early conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on the elimination of their stockpiles, will also serve common interests.

Washington's clear striving to transfer the arms race into space has aroused profound alarm in the whole world. The U.S. Air Force has already set up a Space Command. Work is under way at a fast pace to create orbiting combat stations with laser weapons on board and anti-satellite systems. It is obvious that another, formidable danger is emerging over the world. To ward off this danger and block the new avenue of the arms race -- such is the noble aim of the latest initiative of the USSR, which has officially tabled for consideration by the 38th General Assembly Session a draft treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in space and from space in relation to earth.

Whereas the Soviet Union is going to the session with a clear-cut and explicit peace program, it has long become a tradition with the United States to have no positive ideas and disarmament proposals in its baggage.

Moreover, the U.S. delegation usually directs all their efforts to work out the tactics of blocking the resolutions, which contain such ideas, and to master such demagogical techniques, which could be used to cover up the essence of Washington's imperial aspirations for strategic military superiority. It is indicative that it is precisely during the session's work that the United States and its NATO allies are going to start the deployment of new missiles in Western Europe and thereby to give another impetus to the nuclear arms race.

The 38th session will pay much attention to the situations in the most explosive regions of the world. It will again examine the tight knot of Middle East problems, which has been formed by Washington jointly with its strategic ally -- Israel. The failure of U.S. plans to "solve" these problems behind the back of the Palestinian and other Arab nations and contrary to their interests is obvious. U.S. direct military interference in Lebanon is moving even further away a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region.

The assembly will also discuss the problems of combatting racism and apartheid, whose main ally on the international scene is the United States. U.S. diplomacy has blocked the solution of the Namibian issue, which is part of Washington's offensive on the national liberation movements throughout the world.

The independent African states are fully resolved to press at the session for a complete political isolation of the Pretoria regime -- Washington's main trusted agent in the continent.

The 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly is called upon to make a weighty contribution to the struggle to avert nuclear war and reverse the arms race. It is only this way that the United Nations can perform its lofty mission, proclaimed in the first lines of its charter -- "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war".

'Provocations' Keep Gromyko Home

LD192321 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Tomorrow sees the opening of another session of the UN General Assembly. Listen to a commentary by APN political observer Spartak Beglov:

The session is beginning in a situation when it has been found impossible for the head of the Soviet delegation to attend. This is unprecedented in the history of the UN organization if you remember that the USSR is one of the founders of the organization. The current spate of terror and provocations against foreign missions in the United States was preceded by hundreds of repulsive incidents -- shooting-up of embassies and apartments of diplomats, bomb blasts, bandit raids on country residences, regular resumption of hooligan demonstrations outside missions, threats and abuse by mail and telephone.

Again the question is heard, and not for the first time: Is it suitable to have the headquarters of the UN Organization in a country which fails to fulfill its obligations to ensure normal conditions for members of the organization and its missions? One can name dozens of reactionary organizations in the United States which are continually settling scores with representatives of one country or another -- mainly the socialist and developing countries including Arabs, Africans and others -- and this is done with the poorly disguised connivance of the authorities. In certain cases -- the current case is in this sense the most indicative of all -- with direct instigation by the leading politicians.

Having taken upon themselves the role of self-styled policeman, guardian of the old order, the ruling circles of the United States have inevitably found themselves in conflict with all people who have embarked on the road of change. Members of the UN Organization cannot get away from the fact that the target of this system of provocations and blackmail is now the whole cause that the world organization is called upon to serve -- the cause of peace, prevention of war, affirmation of the principles of equality of states and protecting them from connivance and tyranny.

Incidentally, the agenda of the UN General Assembly envisages the solution of many urgent questions, in particular the freezing of nuclear armaments, adoption by the nuclear powers of commitments of non-first use of nuclear weapons -- which has been done unilaterally by the Soviet Union -- banning of chemical weapons, examination of the Soviet proposal on the banning of any use of space for military purposes, a draft world treaty on nonuse of military force, and many other things.

'Anti-Soviet Hysteria'

LD191156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The routine 38th session of the United Nations General Assembly opens in New York tomorrow. The agenda for the forthcoming discussions is truly universal. As before, a central place in the work of the session will be occupied by the problem of preventing nuclear catastrophe, removing the threat of war and strengthening international security.

Diplomats and political observers who have arrived for the session are noting that the session is opening in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria, whipped up by Washington around the provocation with the aircraft which intruded into USSR airspace. Things have reached the point where the authorities of the United States are putting all kinds of obstacles in the way of creating normal conditions for the work of the Soviet delegation at the General Assembly session. As a result of Washington's maneuvers, which go against the obligations of the United States to the United Nations Organization, the arrival at the session of the head of the Soviet delegation, Comrade Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has become impossible.

The reasons for stepping up the anti-Soviet campaign by Washington on the eve of the session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, are easy to explain; for in the list of questions on disarmament introduced for discussion by the session, which are most unwelcome for the Reagan administration which is affected by a militarist itch, the main place is occupied by the peace initiatives put forward by the USSR.

USSR Opposes Space Weapons

LD191304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Tomorrow in New York the 38th session of the UN General Assembly starts work. The session is opening in an atmosphere of anti-Soviet hysteria whipped up by Washington around the provocation with the South Korean aircraft which intruded into USSR airspace. This hysteria is aimed at distracting the attention of the world public from the urgent problems facing mankind, and thus make it easier for the United States and NATO to implement their militaristic plans.

Matters have reached such a pitch that the U.S. authorities are raising all sorts of obstacles to the establishment of normal conditions for the work of the Soviet delegation at the General assembly session. By doing this the United States is failing to discharge its obligations flowing from the fact that the UN headquarters is situated on its territory. Thus the struggle at the session to achieve tangible results in overcoming the dangerous development of the international situation will be extremely tense.

Foreign affairs journalist Vladlen Kuznetsov, will talk about the Soviet proposals at the coming session of the General Assembly.

The USSR has raised for discussion at the 38th UN General Assembly session the question of concluding a treaty banning the use of force in space, and from space against the earth. The aim of this initiative is to prevent a transfer of the arms race into places it has not yet reached, to preclude the militarization of space, and its being turned into yet another source of mortal danger to all mankind. The Soviet draft makes provision for far-reaching, radical measures: a complete ban on testing and deployment in space of any space-based weapon for striking targets on earth, in the atmosphere, or in space; a complete renunciation by states of the creation of new anti-satellite systems, and the liquidation of those already in existence.

What is the new Soviet initiative dictated by? Above all by fears that space could at any moment be turned into a potential theater of military operations. Space is a theater of military operations. It is time to regard it as a theater for such operations, such is the viewpoint of Washington, as set out by Henry, one of the leaders of the U.S. Space Command.

The USSR is not afraid of threats, whether on earth or in space. It has sufficient ability to reply to any challenge made against it. However, it proposes another alternative. In the UN it has backed its initiative with an unprecedented new unilateral show of good will, by pledging itself not to be first to introduce into space any form of anti-satellite weapon as long as other states, including of course the United States, refrain from launching such weapons. As is known, it is best to resist danger not when it becomes menacing, but when it is only beginning to arise. The USSR is guided by precisely these considerations in its foreign policy activity, as it strives to prevent a dangerous development of certain processes or phenomena.

Envoy Sees 'Grave' Session

LD191457 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast; video report on interview with Oleg A. Troyanovskiy, USSR permanent representative to United Nations]

[Text] [Troyanovskiy] The forthcoming session will be a complex and grave one, and one does not have to look far for the reason. The thing is that the tone of U.S. political life is now being set by those people for whom anti-Sovietism is not only a policy, but is almost a profession. They are doing everything to exacerbate the international situation and stir up international conflicts, thus moving further along the path of militarism and the arms race.

This line will be countered at the session by the course advocated by the Soviet Union, the fraternal socialist countries and many developing countries. We are of the opinion that the present undesirable trend in international life is not an irreversible one, and that the threat of nuclear war can be prevented.

We will work toward this at the session, and we will be well armed for it. We will be armed with the decisions of the 26th congress and recent plenums of our party's Central Committee as well as the latest USSR Supreme Soviet session, and with our tried and tested initiatives as well as new initiatives. Suffice it to mention the Soviet Union's latest proposal that a treaty be concluded on the non-use of force from space and in space, which is a very important question. So we will be trying, and I think we will ensure that among the 140 or so questions on the agenda, attention will be focused on the questions of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament.

War, Peace 'Key Issues'

LD190700 Moscow TASS in English 0632 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- The regular, 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly opens here on September 20. Official delegations from 157 countries -- practically all states in the world -- will take part.

The global character of the United Nations determines to a large extent the general-purpose nature of the forthcoming debates which will cover about 140 topics: from problems of seabed development to use of outer space and Antarctica.

But as before, central to the session's work will be the key issues of war and peace -- ways of preventing nuclear catastrophe, averting the war threat and strengthening international security. As indicated by diplomats and political observers at the session, the importance of the maximum concentration of U.N. effort at this main direction becomes particularly apparent at the present period of the continuing aggravation of the international situation. Official Washington does not conceal its determination to sweep the United Nations Organization as well into its outrageous anti-Soviet campaign. Things have gone so far that the U.S. authorities undertook for the first time a direct attempt to hinder the normal work of the Soviet delegation at the assembly. Washington's petty intrigues made impossible the arrival at the session of the head of the Soviet delegation, Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko. U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in his statement in this connection expressed the hope that the earliest solution of the problem would soon be found in the interests of the international community on the whole.

It is easy to explain Washington's nervousness and aggressiveness on the eve of the session. Soviet peace initiatives dominate in the list of disarmament issues submitted for the session's consideration and which are least suitable for the Reagan administration currently gripped by militarist psychosis. These initiatives already won broad international backing, and Washington, therefore, stops at nothing to undermine trust in them and divert attention from them.

The Soviet Union is convinced, and this conviction is shared by the absolute majority of nations, that a freeze of nuclear arsenals of all states, weilding the most destructive means of warfare, or, as a beginning, the arsenals of the United States and the Soviet Union, would be an effective measure along the path of stopping the arms race. The assembly will once again have to state its opinion on this problem.

The Soviet Union also insisted on the inclusion into the agenda of such major issues as a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapons testing, prohibition of the development and production of new types of weapons of mass annihilation and new systems of such weapons, non-deployment of nuclear armaments in the territory of states which do not have them at present.

The aim of the latest Soviet initiative submitted to the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly is to avert the new threat of militarisation of outer space and block the new channel of the arms race. The USSR officially tabled a draft treaty banning the use of force in outer space and from space against the earth.

The 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly is called upon to make weighty contribution to the struggle for preventing nuclear war, for curbing the arms race and strengthening cooperation in the interests of all peoples. It is only along this way that the United Nations can serve its lofty purpose, proclaimed in the first lines of its charter -- "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

ZAGLADIN ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS, WORLD SITUATION

LD162256 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1940 GMT 16 Sep 83

Interview with Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded in Russian with superimposed translation]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade Zagladin, permit me to put to you at the beginning of our interview one question from the area of social sciences. The influential American journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS recently published a review of your book, "Global Problems of the Present." From the review it appears that you are regarded by them as one of the main representatives of "globalism." What is the essence of "globalism"?

[Zagladin] Global problems are subjects with which we have begun to concern ourselves together with my friend, Ivan Krolov, a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, at the end of the sixties. Why did we begin to concern ourselves with these problems? At that time it became clear that in the course of the development of mankind there arose certain questions which manifest themselves at the same level in all the areas of the world, which manifest themselves equally in important economic, social and political phenomena. At the same time they are such problems, if I am to speak only briefly, without solutions to which mankind cannot move forward, for instance the questions of war and peace, the overcoming of backwardness, ecological issues, the energy problem, the question of raw materials and one could go on, simply problems without the solution of which forward progress is impossible. Herein, therefore, lies the essence of the matter. At the same time all these problems arose as the results of mankind's progress of technological and social progress, but their emergence means that neither technological progress nor future social development can be carried out without the resolution of these problems. It is understandable that with regard to this it was necessary to make an attempt to understand not only each of these problems individually but also what is common to them all, where is, so to speak, their unity on a world scale. This was the subject we set before ourselves and on which we are continuing our work.

[Correspondent] Allow me to go over to topical international political issues. Today it is already absolutely clear, and all, at least objectively-thinking people, admit and understand this, that the main cause of the current tense international situation is generally speaking, attempts by the American government to upset the existing balance of strength in the world. But it is less clear, and here I would like to put a question to you, why the United States, which during the past 15 to 20 years, to a greater or lesser degree, accepted this balance is now rejecting it? Why does it want to alter the balance of strength in its favor?

[Zagladin] The Americans up to the beginning of the sixties refused to recognize not the balance of strength, which did not exist as yet, but the very necessity of the peaceful coexistence of two systems, states with different social orders. They believed that it was necessary to strive to liquidate socialism as a social system.

At the end of the sixties, as a result of the successes of socialism, above all of our community, a new situation arose. In the economic sphere socialism almost caught up with the advanced capitalist countries. In the military sphere we achieved the same strength, and this forced American leadership to reassess its old position. This was in the spring of 1969, if I am not mistaken in April, when President Nixon said for the first time: The balance of strength was achieved. There is no way back. And this compelled them to go for the relaxation of tension, including Helsinki, to go for the conclusion of a number of agreements with the Soviet Union, above all SALT I, which guaranteed the maintenance of this balance.

But, in the first place, from the very beginning there was no unity within the ruling circles of the United States. There existed this tendency, a more realistic one, which understood that there was nowhere to swerve when the balance of strength was a fact which could not be eliminated and which existed. And there was the second tendency, which believed as before that regardless of the balance it was necessary to strive to liquidate socialism, and that it was necessary to attempt to alter the correlation of forces in their own favor. The existence of these two tendencies, two so to speak directions, explains why in the seventies, together with the relaxation of tension, the Americans rapidly increased their military budgets, beginning in 1974. After all, it was at that very time that orders were confirmed for the new American MX missiles; it was at the time that Tridents were being improved further, and even before, in 1969, the first orders were given for the development of medium-range missiles, which they are now intending to deploy in Europe.

A struggle of two tendencies was thus going on inside. Up to the middle of the seventies those who were backing detente were holding the sway in this struggle. But in 1974 a crisis broke out, or rather an oil crisis broke out in 1973, an economic crisis broke out in 1974 and these two had a big influence on the state of American imperialism, which found itself in an unfavorable situation in relation to Western Europe. Europe was gaining from detente certain advantages, not small ones, regardless of the crisis. European states adapted themselves rapidly to detente, more rapidly than the Americans, who could not and were unable to do so, partially because of the very fact that a struggle was going on inside, and it was not clear which of the two tendencies would prevail in the next elections. In short, American imperialism at the end of the seventies, or to be more precise during the second half of the seventies came to the conclusion that detente was not bringing anything good to it, that in the conditions of detente it was the forces hostile to capitalism that were gaining ground. In the seventies a number of revolutions were carried out both of the socialist and national democratic character as well as simply of an anti-fascist character, such as in Portugal, Spain and Greece.

The leading American representatives regarded the results of detente as negative as far as they were concerned. The second wave was born. Roughly since the period of 1977-78 American imperialism has been rejecting relaxation of tension. The first one to distance himself from the term detente was President Ford in January 1976. From that date one can talk about a turn to a new phase. Therefore the current feverish arms buildup is the result of the fact that American imperialism is not feeling well under detente conditions. This above all reaffirms our Marxist view that imperialism and peace are two things which are difficult to reconcile, while imperialism and war are twin expressions, brothers.

[Correspondent] Comrade Zagladin, many observers consider that one of the causes of what you have just talked about is the shift within the United States of the weight of the political and big-capital groups from the so-called "East" in favor of the so-called "West?"

[Zagladin] Yes, that is right. It is exactly the Western groups which represent the arms industry. That is how the trend is going.

[Correspondent] You mean the aggressive forces connected with the Boeing firm and others?

[Zagladin] Quite right. During the years of detente, these were the forces who were calling for an arms race. And the eastern groups are those which were more in favor of the normalization of relations. And there is an interesting thing here: This fight between the two tendencies -- one of these tendencies uses the whip, the other is the tendency that favors agreements. Both these tendencies have always existed, but now they are taking on a completely new character, because it is now a question not of tactics in relations to the rest, but of how to save capitalism -- whether this should be done by the path of confrontation with socialism, and that is the tendcy of the western American groups, or by the path of trying to find compromises, by bargaining, as the eastern American political groups are trying to do. However the goal of both groups is the same, that of saving capitalism. Their methods are different, and when we observe them, then of course we would prefer to have dealings with the second group.

[Correspondent] Now another question, Comrade Zagladin. What are the specific signs of the attempts by the United States to achieve superiority, what specific signs are there?

[Zagladin] Well, there are a number of tendencies. First, the attempts to develop a new system of strategic weapons, a qualitatively new system which would have only minimal chances of verification or would be even completely unverifiable, and would make it possible to carry out a first strike fairly easily.

The second tendency is the development of new types of mass destruction weapons, bilogical, chemical, and so forth. These weapons which are very difficult to verify, they can be easily concealed with conventional weapons, but in use they have a horrendous effect in terms of mass slaughter.

The third tendency is the creation of medium-range weapons, which they want to deploy not only in Europe, but also -- judging by all accounts -- in Asia and in the area of the Indian Ocean. Why do they want these weapons? Well, because they have a relatively short flight time, and they make it possible to carry out a surprise first strike.

The fourth tendency is the setting-up of a new system of military bases, and the creation of strike units which are deployed in various areas of the world and can be rapidly mobilized to make unexpected attacks from various flanks. That, in short, is the military aspect of the matter. The military aspect, though, is not the only one. American leaders understand full well that it is impossible to achieve military superiority without shoring up their economic positions. That is what motivates them to try to consolidate their economic power, by seizing control of important sources of raw materials and strategically-important transportation routes in other countries. And then there is another very important factor, that is the attempt to rally all their possible allies. This is a very difficult task, because the allies of the United States, primarily the European NATO countries and Japan, have their own interests, which they are actively defending, and will continue to defend.

The Americans are running up against these interests more and more. Furthermore, it seems to me that the efforts to deploy American missiles in West Europe has not only a military-strategic, but also to a large extent a military-political importance, namely an attempt on the part of the United States to tie itself more closely to the West European countries -- more closely than in the past.

[Correspondent] Comrade Zagladin, how do you see the prospects for the Geneva talks on medium-range weapons in Europe?

[Zagladin] It is difficult to say, the question has two sides. On one side you have our proposals, the new proposals which have been put on the table, and these, in my view, and also in the view of many Western observers, present an opportunity to reach a mutually-acceptable compromise.

Recently I was in Stockholm to attend a conference organized by the Stockholm Peace Institute together with the former Palme Commission, and that conference was attended by representatives of about 30 countries, and was at a high level. The absolute majority, except for the representatives of the United States, or to be more precise, one of its representatives Richard Perle, deputy secretary of defense, and except for the FRG representative Mertes, the state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs -- all the rest thought that our proposals represented a chance for an agreement. The essence of these proposals is very simple. We have tried to listen to all the views of the West European and American public which are reasonable, and these views did influence us, and that is why we proposed, as you know, not transferring the missiles, whose numbers are to be reduced, to the east or anywhere else, but simply to do away [zlikvidovat] with them. This would really be a very serious solution to the problem. Incidentally, it would mean doing away with, for the first time in history, a large quantity -- more than 1,000 weapons, including some of the most up to date -- of weapons. Such a thing has never happened before. Furthermore, we would not redeploy these weapons in Asia, and this would reduce the potential emergence of tension on that continent too.

The Soviet delegation has always shown flexibility in its approach to specific issues, but this flexibility, needless to say, has its limits, and these limits are the security of our country. There must not be any new American missiles. And of course we will nevertheless continue to try to reach an agreement, and we will still be flexible in every detail.

And then there is the second side to the question, the American one. So far, up to today, there has been no shift in their position. Yes, we must take into account the fact that Paul Nitze has come to Geneva without knowing what our concrete proposals are. He know all about Comrade Andropov's interview, but he did not know the finer points of detail, so he could not [word indistinct] an answer. However, in principle his position remained the same and his approach is this: The missiles must be deployed no matter what happens. And on this kind of basis, of course, there is no chance of us reaching an agreement.

[Correspondent] Does that mean, then, that the talks have no chance of success?

[Zagladin] I would not say that this is the case, because a large part of social forces and the public in the widest sense of the word -- not only peace compaigners, women's and young people's organizations, but also trade unions, political parties, parliamentary lobbies...these represent a potential which can be effective, and its current mood could be summed up as follows: Continue with the talks until an agreement is reached, do not rush to deploy the missiles, give peace a chance, and that, by the way, is a sensible approach.

[Correspondent] In connection with what we have been talking about, many observers ask themselves the question -- in essence a fundamental question: The White House must surely know that it will not succeed in achieving superiority over the Soviet Union, because the socialist countries possess sufficient intellectual, industrial and other resources not to allow this to happen. But the entire danger lies in the fact that when the United States decides definitively to unleash a new round in the feverish arms buildup, all regulating factors, which were brought into international life during the past 15 to 20 years, will have to be discarded, factors such as, for example, the SALT I, SALT II and other agreements. As a result, the development of the international situation will become uncontrollable and unpredictable. But this, after all, may have extremely dangerous consequences not only for the Soviet Union, but also for the United States?

[Zagladin] A danger of such a kind naturally exists, exactly as you say -- an uncontrollable development of events. This is a possibility. However, I think, nonetheless, that these American efforts have their own objective limits beyond which they cannot go, and this is not only due to the fact that our joint potential will not allow them to do so. Let us take, for example, the economic situation in the United States. During the past few months, we have observed a certain growth. This is obviously a cyclical phenomenon, although American observers themselves say that 1984 will again be marked by a decline. But the matter does not lie in the fact of whether an economic growth is registered or not, whether there are more orders for cars or less; but the American state debt is simply incredibly high. Never in the history of any state has there been such a state debt.

[Correspondent] If they wanted to carry on like this, they could reach a distinct crisis situation which could then endanger their internal economic stability.

[Zagladin] Absolutely correct. At the same time, it is necessary to say that recently I had a discussion with a group of American economists who believe the current economic difficulties are not merely the results of the present round in the feverish arms buildup; but, to a very great degree, what is involved are the consequences of the Vietnam War, which have not yet been overcome. One thing is put on top of the other one. And if this continues at the same pace, then, as one of the economists put it, the United States will be threatened with national bankruptcy. And this is a very, very serious matter.

This is one absolutely objective limit. But the matter also has another aspect. A short while ago we were talking about the enormous potential force represented by public opinion, the peace movement. This force, should the Americans continue on this course, will grow. This movement, and I have in mind its dynamism, will bring a further growth in the opposition -- and not only among the public, but also among the ruling circles. Let us look at the current situation in Belgium and Holland. Statements have been adopted not only by participants in the peace movement but also by the parliaments and governments of these countries, statements in which they said: Let us wait, no need to hurry, no automatism [zadny automatismus] and the like. The Greek Government has officially called for the postponement of the decision. Therefore these forces, which are continually growing in strength, will also be active, and active in the direction of averting an uncontrollable development of events.

Furthermore, take the activity of our countries, our diplomatic steps. Look what has happened. The broadest public is also beginning to see it. There was the Prague meeting of the leading representatives of our countries in January and another meeting in Moscow in June. A very broad program was formulated. There has not been an answer to this program, but a limit does exist. After all, is it possible not to reply to our proposals indefinitely, proposals which are even more specific and understandable to people? Everybody understands that they at least warrant an answer.

When I was in Stockholm, as I have already mentioned, I carried out a kind of experiment. I asked twenty people -- various people, ranging from church officials to a former prime minister -- I asked them what they thought about the proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries to conclude a nonaggression treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. None of them could understand why such a proposal could not be accepted. All of them said that it was a necessary thing to do. We do not understand why the West is silent.

[Correspondent] The same thing also applies to the totally logical principle of counting French and British missiles.

[Zagladin] Absolutely, precisely. The ruling Social Christian Party of Belgium recently sent a letter to Mitterrand in which he was asked the question: Why in fact do you not want to count your missiles?

[Correspondent] Comrade Zagladin, when we talk about perspective, one French observer has said that one should not, in the near future, expect changes in the American position toward a better, or rather normal, state of affairs, that the Americans will have to convince themselves that they will not achieve their aim. Only then will it be possible to expect some more positive changes in their policy. Do you agree with this?

[Zagladin] Perhaps it is so. In any case, the best means by which to exert influence is experience. If experience says that one's policy is mistaken, incorrect, then this is the best basis on which to alter one's policy. But there remain many questions here. The Americans have a political system which is peculiarly their own. Presidential elections take place once every 4 years and this is a political catastrophe for the whole world. The entire administration is changed...

[Correspondent interrupts] The political line is destabilized.

[Zagladin] Yes, the entire political line is fully destabilized. Everything starts from scratch. The first year, or year and a half, the new president is all at sea. Yet as soon as he manages to understand a bit, new elections are around the corner. The situation is now such that preparations for elections have started. At the same time, I currently have an impression that the President has chosen a kind of hardline course. He would like to return for a second time in the White House on a tank or on a nuclear bomb. Whether he succeeds is another question. They have now succeeded in unleashing a certain campaign of chauvinism and nationalism in the United States. But such campaigns cannot be dragged on endlessly, the more so since forces exist which exert influence in the opposite direction. Peace marches to Washington; the positions of trade unions, which have in fact begun for the first time to engage themselves actively for peace, even those trade union leaders whom we know as reactionary people -- this all indicates that some changes are beginning to take place.

[Correspondent] And it would appear that from the viewpoint which you just cited, Reagan is trying to do a balancing act. He wants to present himself in the election fight not only as someone who is far too hardline, but at the same time one who is, for example, playing with the notion of having a summit meeting next year.

[Zagladin] One can observe various stages.

[Correspondent] Which shows that the pressure of the peace forces is having its effects. Reagan is balancing.

[Zagladin] Yes, he accuses the Soviet Union, for example, of having committed all mortal sins only to then say: I do not refuse and have never refused to have a meeting and to come to an agreement. Although no real desire exists here.

Thus an internal struggle has begun in the United States. That French observer may be right in that Americans will give them nothing. However, on the other hand, this must also be the result of that internal process, of the clash of various forces, which is already taking place in the United States.

[Correspondent] What do you think, will Reagan stand as candidate?

[Zagladin, laughing] My opinion somehow does not matter. I asked Americans who were in Stockholm about this. I did not ask (?Perle). I did not want to talk to him. However, (?Stanley Hoffmann) was there, a professor who has a critical attitude regarding the administration but who is a 100 percent American politician and who, in essence, supports the American line. He thinks that Reagan will decide to stand as a candidate and that if the elections were held today he would win them. But as to what will happen tomorrow, he stalled.

[Correspondent] And now for the last question. Dealing with the other side of the world, many political observers believe that Chinese leaders cannot go on ignoring -- and not just for abstract reaons, but from the point of view of their own interests -- cannot go on ignoring U.S. attempts to upset the global balance in the world, all the more so because a part of these attempts is the American endeavor to whip up militarism in Japan. Could not this objective fact serve as a possible stepping-stone toward the mutual rapprochement of the Soviet Union and China, toward the normalization of their mutual relations?

[Zagladin] This is undoubtedly the case. However, it is not the only factor, because above all there is, and will continue to be, a fudamental and uppermost influence here. That is to say, the socialist countries, if they really are socialist -- and I don't think anyone doubts that, in spite of all the deviations that have taken place in China in the past -- the socialist countries must, at the end of the day, find a common language. And in the end, all our countries will find a common language, including China. There is no doubt of that. Right, that's the first thing.

Secondly, China, its people and its leaders, have their national interests, and these national interests are decidely at odds with the politics of imperialism in general. They are also at odds with the interests of imperialism, with imperialism's course in respect to Taiwan, Japan and the Soviet Union. This is also a factor which will be conducive to a rapprochement between our countries.

Last but not least, there is a third angle here, a long-term question -- that of building a new society in China. I can't remember who, but one of the Chinese leaders recently said: We have illusions, but we believe that imperialism can help us to build socialism and we must make use of the opportunities to develop our trade. This idea is quite right. Imperialism really will not help. However, in community with all our countries, China will be able to get on much more easily. At the very least, the atmosphere and the character of relations will be different. That is to say, the fundamental interests of China, as a socialist country, and the national interests of China, as a state, will undoubtedly contribute to this process.

[Correspondent] Comrade Zagladin, now this really is the last question, and I would say it is philosophical one. The ancient Romans had a lot of very wise sayings, but they also had some sayings which subsequent events proved to be wrong.

Let us take, for example, the adage: "If you want peace, prepare for war." Reagan, too, talks in a similar vein -- peace through strength, even though the entire history of mankind has shown that in this case, the Romans were not very good at foretelling the future.

[Zagladin] Go on, you haven't finished your anecdote.

[Correspondent] Well, of course, I am relating the story to the present day.

[Zagladin] How do you mean?

[Correspondent] I mean, how would you, briefly, formulate [questioner pauses, hesitates, then choose another word] set out the position, the Soviet position, from this point of view? Reagan has the official slogan "peace through strength." How would you formulate the motto of the Soviet Government?

[Zagladin] It is difficult, but I will try. First of all, let me say something about the adage which you quoted. This adage was a reflection of that particular stage in the development of mankind, when that saying corresponded to reality. At that time it was possible, or at least it was possible to hope, that by force, or by the concentration of force, you could be secure in the face of your neighbors. And that, unfortunately, is how it was up to a certain time, more precisely, up to the beginning of this century. Until then it was possible to believe that by concentrating a huge quantity of weapons, it was possible to ensure the security of one's state and to protect it from any attack. Then there came a second variation, which went further. The German thinking at the end of the 19th century felt that the best way of ensuring one's security was to defeat one's enemies militarily.

Now, however, we are living in the nuclear age and this kind of thinking is nonsense. You are quite right. Recently I took part in a discussion on the subject of whether [name indistinct] thesis that war is an extension of politics was correct. My opponents in the discussion said: No, he was not right. But I don't agree. Preparations for war and the arms race definitely are a political tool, a tool for blackmail, intimidation and so on. But war, in so far as the use of weapons is concerned, war today, under the conditions of nuclear weapons, is absurd. No political goals can be achieved by this, and I'm talking about nuclear war. So if we start from this basis and we talk about our principles, we must say first and foremost that no peace, no security can be achieved through the use of force, military force, or war. Given this fact, our motto is, instead, something more like this: "If you want peace, fight for it, defend the cause of peace."

[Correspondent] Comrade Zagladin, thank you for the interview.

U.S.-Soviet Relations Detailed

AU191455 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

[Interview given by Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, during his "current sojourn in Prague," to Milan Syrucek]

[Text] [Syrucek] The Madrid meeting ended successfully a week ago. However, behind the scenes and in the Spanish press discussion revolved -- especially after the meeting between the USSR minister of foreign affairs and the U.S. secretary of state -- around the beginning of a new "cold war," of which we were allegedly witnesses in Madrid. Is it at all possible to view the present international situation so skeptically?

[Zagladin] I do not think so. This would not be commensurate with the present situation. There are, of course, two aspects of the issue. On the one hand, the United States is trying to create an atmosphere of the "cold war" type and doing everything to bring it about, applying even very coarse methods. You have mentioned Comrade Gromyko's meeting with G. Shultz. The meeting took place but it was a meeting during which Shultz did not want to discuss any serious issue. He was stirring up passions, acted quite rudely, and instead of trying to discuss the issues, was dodging them. There is a great deal of evidence proving this American attitude.

But let us take a look at the second aspect. The "cold war" was part of a period in which there was a quite differnt correlation of forces in the world. The United States had military supremacy, especially in nuclear arms. The countries of Asia and Africa that are free today were still colonies or semi-colonies. It was a period in which the peace movement, although it did exist, encompassed only a relatively narrow spectrum of public opinion because a considerable segment of the population was still outside this movement. The time of the "cold war" was made possible precisely by the sum of all these factors. In the present situation, the United States is, admittedly, in the position to markedly aggravate the international situation and, indeed, it has managed to partially accomplish this. But is is not a "cold war" because the factors exerting their influence now are different, quite contradictory -- not only from the outside, that of the socialist countries, but also on the basis of the impact of popular movements in the widest sense of the word in the capitalist world itself. This means that the American side does not enjoy any broad support. This was demonstrated by the Madrid meeting itself, which -- although the atmosphere of the last session seemed quite tense, owing to various circumstances -- ended successfully. It adopted a final document that foresees a continuation of activities in the direction mapped out in Helsinki. The convening of a conference on strengthening confidence, security, and cooperation in Europe for next January is itself an important step on the path to improving the situation and to detente.

[Syrucek] Soviet-American relations are the most important relations in world politics. An outside observer has the impression that, in the postwar period, they have been taking the course of some sort of a sine curve. Is it possible to describe them in such terms and is it thus possible to anticipate that, after critical moments, there will again be more positive development?

[Zagladin] In one of our songs it is said that, after moments of joy, there will most likely come troubles. It is thus possible to assume that after pleasant events, there will be disagreeable ones. There is no law to guarantee a change of something bad for the better, but there is a law of fluctuations in the American policy, there is no doubt about that.

However, these fluctuations are not unambiguous. What is the nature of these fluctuations? When we look at the postwar period, one line is formed by the curve that is dependent on the correlation of forces in the world: One turn occurred when the United States grew stronger, another when parity set in. Now these forces are in balance and this factor will have a moderating influence on American policy, although from time to time we will still witness attempts at changing this correlation of forces and returning to the times of American supremacy.

The second curve follows the election cycle -- from one presidential election to the next. This cycle will naturally continue because every president entering the campaign does so with certain ideas, ideas that are often militaristic and nationalists. In this case, his opponents proceed from different positions -- detente, nuclear arms freeze, and so forth. However, the question of who will win and how and what will happen after the elections is a different one.

At any rate, the new president -- regardless of whether it is Reagan again or someone else -- will have a free hand for some time. But then the election campaign comes again and he will again have to come up with some ideas and this can, of course, account for fluctuations.

And, finally, American policy is not independent of external factors. Once Americans were proud and even bragged of being isolated and not influenced by the rest of the world. This is no longer true. The whole world is exerting influence on them because today it is difficult to isolate oneself. And the nature of the processes taking place in the world is such that they will work against the fluctuations in American policy and will have a moderating influence on them, even though the struggle in the United States will continue and extremes [vystrelky] will hence be unavoidable. However, it will be possible to diminish their negative influence.

[Syrucek] It is frequently being argued that Europe is going through the most critical year in the postwar period. We have a saying that things cannot be that bad that they could not get even worse. However, the hope of the people, especially of the young generation, is that things in Europe will not get worse but that the situation will improve. What are the prerequisites for this and what must be done to bring it about?

[Zagladin] You are right, Europe is now at a sort of crossroads. Once it is past this point, it will be clear what direction the development of events will take. Either the path of detente will be pursued or there will be an exacerbation and deterioration for some time, if the Americans deploy their missiles in Western Europe. Evidently, they have decided on the second option. For domestic political, foreign political, and military political reasons, they have decided to carry out the missiles' deployment. If they succeed in this, it is clear that the situation will deteriorate sharply. But does it mean, perhaps, that the skies will fall on the earth? No. Our state and the countries of the socialist community -- Czechoslovakia, the GDR, and other states -- will carry on their struggle for peace. The forces of peace in Western Europe that are fighting against the missiles will also continue their struggle. Naturally, some people may be disillusioned and become passive but the majority of the people will not let up in their peace efforts. However, the struggle will be more difficult. Things can thus get worse, the situation can deteriorate, and the threat of war can increase. However, I think that, at the same time, this will make the work of those who are fighting for peace and detente more active. There are thus reasons not to be pessimistic.

[Syrucek] Madrid is apparently one of the positive examples.

[Zagladin] Madrid has shown that if there is good will on all sides, then even in a very difficult situation complicated questions can be solved. In Geneva, in contrast to Madrid, good will from the United States is missing. As far as we, the Soviet Union, are concerned, we have several times developed, amended, and defined more accurately our position, taking into account the views of Europeans, Americans, and the positions of our partners in the negotiations. I think that the reason that these talks are not making progress is not that the United States has bad diplomats but that these diplomats are getting bad instructions. The instructions are to temporize and so they temporize. Good will is obviously missing. If it appeared, it would presently make an agreement possible. I am convinced of that.

There are, naturally, certain limits in making concessions beyond which we cannot go. If the American missiles are deployed, it means that the Americans are renouncing negotiations. Incidentally, in this connection I would like to point out an interesting fact being concealed by the West. When in 1979 NATO adopted its so-called two-track decision, its resolution envisaged negotiations and only if negotiations do not take place deployment. It was also said that there is enough time, almost 4 years, for the talks. The talks have now been going on for more than 2 years and are far from drawing to an end. The Americans say that the talks are not ending but that they do not want to postpone the deployment of missiles. If this is so then the U.S. effort to deploy the missiles at any price is a violation of the decision made in Brussels. Thereby, the Americans are placing themselves and their allies in an awkward situation but, as we can see, Reagan is not overly worried by this. However, the fact is that if the Americans begin to deploy the missiles, they will, in fact, declare the Brussels decision null and void, tear it into pieces, and liquidate the foundation on which the talks were held. After all, the talks had a single objective -- the nondeployment of American missiles.

[Syrucek] You have said that there are reasons not to be pessimistic. Can we be optimistic?

[Zagladin] I think that we have to be realistic. To be realistic means to see the positive and negative aspects of the situation, the positive as well as the negative trends of development. It is necessary to take into account one and the other and, above all, to do everything within our powers to change the atmosphere, to change the development of events. We are now engaged in a struggle aimed at bringing such a change about. We are trying to forestall the missiles' deployment and to reduce armament. However, if the Americans deploy their missiles, we will have to respond. However, even under such conditions we will continue our struggle to improve the atmosphere. Realism thus presupposes both a sober assessment of the situation and active work to strengthen peace.

U.S. 'STRATEGIC, POLITICAL OBJECTIVES' SEEN

PM200953 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Marshal of Aviation P. Kirsanov "The Facts Expose Washington"]

[Text] The Soviet Government's statement of September 6 of this year, the irrefutable documentary data presented during the press conference held by the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, as well as the testimonies of numerous foreign specialists have revealed with exhaustive completeness and reliability the true aims behind the major military-political provocation committed by the special services of the United States of America in the Soviet Far East on the night of September 1.

Its nature, the method selected, the time of organizing it and the clearly inspired anti-Soviet campaign that has immediately followed after leave one in no doubt whatsoever that it was a deliberate, carefully organized criminal action which pursued a whole set of strategic and political objectives. It was carried out in the form of a large-scale intelligence operation which was covered and supported by numerous services and means, including those from the U.S. Air Force and Navy.

It is impossible to imagine that such an operation was worked out by the U.S. special services without the corresponding authorization. It was, doubtless, being prepared for a long time with the approval of or on a direct assignment from the U.S. Administration. For otherwise it is impossible to explain the bitterness with which President Reagan immediately joined the anti-Soviet campaign designed to whitewash the American special services and to try to blame the USSR for what had happened, for the death of innocent people who were consciously sacrificed in the name of dirty interests.

Washington is now making special efforts to hide the direct link between the American intelligence services and the South Korean Airlines. With these ends in mind, the most stringent censorship has been imposed on all the materials published on this question. The U.S. mass media are in vain trying to present the CIA in an innocent light although the criminal ways of this organization are perfectly known to the whole world. In sending the South Korean plane into the Soviet airspace, the U.S. special services had embarked on implementing a major intelligence operation and, if it were cut short, transforming that operation into a large-scale provocation.

Of late, the U.S. special services have been displaying the greatest interest in the major areas of the basing of the strategic nuclear forces of the Soviet Union, the groupings of our Air Force and Navy, as well as in the air defense system, and the facilities for the state and military control. Constant active intelligence is also being conducted by the United States in the Far East. We shall not go over the evident facts that are already known and have been published in the press. At present, new data are coming to light, providing additional evidence that the South Korean plane not only was fulfilling an intelligence assignment but also represented only one of the links in the overall system of large-scale intelligence actions carried out with the use of most diverse means from Soviet Chukotka to the Primorskiy territory.

Here are some of the additional facts that have become known of late:

First, it has been established beyond any doubt that the "Boeing 747" of the South Korean Airlines had taken off from Anchorage in Alaska, where there is an airfield for stopover landings, 40 minutes behind the regular schedule. The airlines representative explained the delay by "the need for an additional checking of the onboard equipment", although no malfunctions had been found.

But another thing has now come to light. That delay was needed in order to strictly synchronize in time the plane's approach to the shores of Kamchatka and Sakhalin with the flight of the American intelligence satellite "Ferret-D".

As is known, the satellite is intended for carrying out radiotechnical reconnaissance in a broad range of frequencies used by the radioelectronic means of the Soviet Union. The satellite is capable of detecting such means within a strip of land with a width of about 3 thousand kilometers. The time of its revolution in orbit around the earth is 96 minutes

As can be seen from the above plan [refers to accompanying chart depicting Soviet Far East and part of Pacific Ocean which purports to illustrate flight path of the KAL airliner on 1 September], on the night of September 1 the "Ferret" satellite appeared over Chukotka at 1845 Moscow time, and for about 12 minutes flew east of Kamchatka and the Kuril Islands. On that revolution, the satellite had the opportunity, immediately before the intrusion of Soviet air space by the South Korean plane, to monitor the Soviet radioelectronic means on Chukotka and Kamchatka, working in the normal regime of combat duty, to determine their exact location and the level of activity -- thus assuring the first stage of the flight of the intruder plane.

On its next revolution, the "Ferret" appeared at 2024 over the Soviet Union, and at 2030 Moscow time on August 31, in other words, precisely at the moment of the intrusion of the trespasser plane into Soviet air space, was over the area of Kamchatka when the second stage had begun of the reconnaissance flight of the South Korean plane over Soviet strategic facilities in the southern part of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

It was natural that the violation of the air border had forced about a doubling of the intensiveness of the work of our radiotechnical means, which was what the organizers of the provocative flight had counted on in their design. All this was being registered by the "Ferret" spy satellite. It is important to note that at the same time it also monitored the work of the Soviet air defense radiotechnical means on the Sakhalin Island and the Kuril Islands in their normal regular regime.

And finally, a new revolution of the "Ferret" satellite coincided with absolute accuracy with the last, third stage of the "Boeing 747" flight over Sakhalin. As is known, the intruder plane entered the USSR's air space in that area at 2205 Moscow time. The "Ferret" satellite appeared at 2204 over an area north of Yakutsk, and at 2207 entered on the latitude of the northern part of the Sakhalin Island. At that time, as was to be expected, it monitored the work of all of our additionally switched-on air defense radiotechnical means on the Sakhalin Island, the Kuril Islands and the Primorskiy territory.

No fortuity can be invoked to explain such an accurate and repeated coincidence of the flight of the intelligence plane violating our air space with the flight of the spy satellite. It is doubtless that the moment of the penetration by the intruder plane of the air space of the USSR in the area of Kamchatka and its appearance over Sakhalin had been carefully planned in advance so as to assure the gathering of maximum information by the U.S. "Ferret" intelligence satellite. And the "Boeing" was delayed at the Anchorage airfield precisely in order to achieve this.

Second, throughout the whole of its duration, the flight of the South Korean intruder plane was carried out not only in the zone of the radiotechnical air traffic control services, but also in the working area of the U.S. "Loran-C" radio navigation system capable of determining the true coordinates of a plane with high accuracy and at any moment.

This circumstance is being carefully concealed by the American side. Attempts are being made to prove that allegedly the main trouble was the accidental introduction into the plane's onboard computer of mistaken flight coordinates.

In the process, however, it is being hushed up that such a stable deviation from the course for 2 and 1/2 hours could occur only if the error had been committed not on one, but at least on seven control points on the route. It is clear that this is impossible and is totally ruled out. And if, however, this did happen nevertheless, it was only because the "error" had been introduced quite consciously and deliberately by those who prepared and organized that intelligence-provocative flight.

This conclusion also follows from a study conducted by specialists from the Civil Aviation Authority of Britain, whose findings were announced on British television on September 14. That television report says that the whole flight had been modelled with the use of a computer and a flight simulator of a "Boeing 747" and 27 variants of conditions for carrying out the flight had been examined.

The results revealed the absolute impossibility of such a big deviation of the plane from the set itinerary both in the case of malfunctions in the navigation system and in the case of a wrong introduction of the flight assignment into the plane's computer. It is also stressed that the crew commander, using the radio location system on board could immediately find out the plane's deviation from the route by comparing the terrain with the map.

All the actions of the intruder plane confirm that in all cases it was perfectly controlled. Only this can explain its maneuvering along the route, in speed and in altitude. The crew saw the warning maneuvres of Soviet air defense planes and tried to evade them, although it realized that that was fraught with the use of weapons.

These actions convincingly demonstrate that the plane was complying with the order from the ground. Having specialized intelligence equipment on board, it did not, of course, wish to land on a Soviet airfield since it would be caught red-handed.

Third, prior to and during the violation by the South Korean plane of the USSR airspace, there were in the area of its operations other means, besides the RC-135 reconnaissance plane mentioned earlier. Yet another RC-135 was barraging along the Kuril Islands, an "Orion" plane was over the Okhotsk Sea north of Sakhalin, and the second plane of the same type -- over the Sea of Japan. The U.S. frigate "Badger" was on duty in the area of Vladivostok. There are also other convincing data giving grounds to assert that an E-3A (AWACS) plane monitoring the flights of both the intruder plane and our fighters operated in the area where the violation of the Soviet airspace had occurred.

In short, from August 31 to September 1 there was deployed and functioned in the area of the Soviet Far East a whole intelligence complex which included: A "Boeing 747" equipped with the corresponding intelligence radiotechnical means, several specialized intelligence planes, a number of U.S. navy, vessels, the ground tracking stations in the Aleutian Islands, Hawaii, Japan, South Korea, and, finally, the radiotechnical intelligence satellite "Ferret". All these means were aimed at obtaining the maximum of complete information on the Soviet air defense system in the Far East, especially in the areas of important strategic facilities on Kamchatka and Sakhalin, as well as on the facilities themselves.

Other, at first glance "strange" and in reality quite explicable, circumstances also draw attention to themselves. Ordinarily, the normal complement of a "Boeing 747", including the crew and ancillary personnel is up to 18 people. In this particular case there were 29 crew members. Who were these extra 11 people? Of course, these were specialists using the intelligence equipment installed on the plane.

And finally, it was no coincidence that piloting the plane was entrusted to Colonel in Reserve of the South Korean Air Force Chan Be In, one of the most experienced pilots, who is known not only for his being the best pilot of the South Korean Airlines but also for his links to the U.S. intelligence. No secret is being made of the collaboration with the U.S. special services, of the second pilot of the intruder plane -- Lieutenant Colonel in Reserve of the South Korean Air Force Son Don Win.

Against this overall backdrop it is not difficult to see the real price of the hypocritical pronouncements daily made by Reagan, Weinberger, Shultz, Kirkpatrick and others accusing the Soviet Union. There is, however, a well-known phrase which immediately puts everything in its proper place in this "mysterious" occurrence: Who benefits? One only has to put this question to make it clear whose interests were served by creating this "incident" and who wished to benefit from it.

The aims of the infamous provocation organized by Washington are evident. No tricks will help to conceal them. The facts fully expose Washington. And it will serve no purpose for the U.S. President and his entourage to pose as champions of humanism. The fact is that if the facts cited are not enough, others may be found. It is now time to stop being hypocritical. One cannot last long on that.

SESSION HELD TO STUDY KAL INCIDENT

Adopts 'Lopsided Resolution'

LD171416 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Illegal Decision"]

[Text] Montreal September 17 -- Another attempt was made at a session of the International Civil Aviation Council [ICAO] to present in a distorted light the incident involving a South Korean plane, which had been sent into the USSR's airspace for a provocative purpose.

Representatives of a number of countries pointed out that the council does not have sufficiently full information and cannot voice its opinion on this issue. In particular, there are still no answers to the question on how the plane found itself deep inside Soviet airspace, 500 kilometers off its designated path and of why the U.S. and Japanese services responsible for compliance with the rules of flights in the corresponding international corridor did not adopt measures to correct the plane's course.

Nonetheless, a lopsided resolution was adopted under the pressure of the United States and some of its allies, which sidestepped the main issue -- the fact of the criminal violation by the spy plane of the USSR's sovereignty and of the rules of international flights -- and set forth a mendacious version of the incident.

The position of the U.S. delegation, which urged the adoption of the resolution that it itself had inspired, reflected the official policy line of the incumbent U.S. Administration, which is based on the deliberate deception of the world public. It is to be regretted that some other delegations allowed themselves to be led by Washington, failing to pluck up the courage to speak in their own voices. This position, even leaving alone the fact that, far from making the ICAO's work easier, it complicates it, questions the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty of states and the inviolability of their borders and airspace.

The Soviet representative, as well as representatives of a number of other countries, vigorously exposed the mean attempts at using the ICAO to further sordid political aims.

USSR Presents 'Reliable Facts'

LD161003 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Montreal September 16 TASS -- A session of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has opened here. The members of the Soviet delegation have set forth reliable facts indicating that the actions of the crew of the South Korean plane, which intruded into the USSR's air space, as well as of the American and Japanese flight control services, above all the departments which arranged for and sanctioned that flight, have resulted in a violation of the USSR's sovereignty, of the fundamental principles and norms of the Convention on International Civil Aviation and ICAO standards, and the death of innocent people. The evidence cited by them has exposed the USA as the organizer of the provocative flight of the South Korean plane, which pursue reconnaissance aims.

In their turn representatives of the USA and South Korea used the ICAO Council session to reiterate their slanderous inventions. They were stubbornly passing over in silence the fact of the crude violation by the South Korean plane of Article 1 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, according to which every state has full and exceptional sovereignty over the air space over its territory. These aspects were pointed out by the delegates of Czechoslovakia, Egypt and a number of other ICAO council member-states. How could it happen, Indian representative K. Ganisan asked in particular that a plane with such a perfect navigation equipment as the "Boeing-747" was 500 kilometres off course and found itself over the Soviet Union's strategic areas?

USSR 'Resolute Protest'

LD161813 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] An unscheduled session of the council of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] has opened at Montreal. It is studying the incident involving a South Korean aircraft which crudely violated the state frontier of the Soviet Union and intruded into USSR airspace. The Soviet representatives set forth reliable facts indicating that the actions of the crew of the South Korean aircraft and the U.S. and Japanese flight control services, above all the agencies which organized and sanctioned the flight, had resulted in a violation of the USSR's sovereignty, the fundamental principles and norms of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, and ICAO standards. They demanded an answer from the representatives of South Korea, the United States and Japan as to why the intruder aircraft found itself in Soviet airspace and went 500 km off its flight path. The Soviet representatives expressed a resolute protest against the discriminatory measures adopted by the United States and a number of other Western countries against Aeroflot and stated that a state commission, which had been set up in the USSR, was carrying out investigatory work on the basis of Soviet legislation and ICAO provisions.

Confirms 'Deceitful' Versions

LD171857 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 83

[From the Vrema newscast]

[Text] Montreal: At the session of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, ICAO, held here, another attempt has been made to whitewash the United States is connection with the incident with the South Korean plane which was sent for a provocative purpose into USSR's airspace.

A number of delegates to the session drew attention to the fact that the council did not possess sufficient information and could not voice an opinion on the question. In particular, no answer has yet been obtained to the question as to how the plane found itself deep inside the USSR's airspace at a distance of 500 km from its route and why the American and Japanese services responsible for observance of the flight rules in the appropriate international corridor did not take measures to correct the plane's route. Nevertheless, under pressure from the United States and certain of its allies, a one-sided resolution was adopted in which no mention was even made of the spy plane's criminal violation of the sovereignty of the USSR and the rules of international flights. The resolution effectively confirms the deceitful versions of the incident. The position of the U.S. delegation, zealously advocating adoption of the resolution, which was indeed inspired by that same delegation, provoked no surprise since it was a reflection of the official course of the present American Administration, based on deceiving the world public. It is to be regretted, however, that certain other delegations did not have the courage to speak up their own language. This position of theirs does not make easier but makes more difficult the activity of ICAO and planes in question the fundamental principles of respect for the sovereignty and air space ot states, and observance of the rules of flight according to set international routes.

KAL INCIDENT REVIEWED FOR FAR EAST LISTENERS

Moscow Radio to China

OW170400 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Now, here is a talk on how the U.S. reconnaissance activity against the USSR and the dispatch of a U.S. spy plane to intrude into Soviet territorial airspace were smashed on the evening of 31 August. We broadcast this talk in a question and answer form.

Question: How did that day start?

Answer: Please envisage the following situation in your mind. It was late at night on the Kamchatka Peninsula of the USSR in the Far East. There were dense clouds in the sky, while the sea below was turbulent. There was dense fog on the sea. At 0245 Kamchatka time [1545 GMT], the radar discovered a light spot in the sky; that spot was an aircraft. It was not an ordinary aircraft, but an RC-135 spy plane, which is quite familiar to the Soviet Air Defense command. Aircraft of this type constantly cruise in the area. The aircraft had been flying near the Soviet border at an altitude of 8,000 meters for nearly two hours. By the way, we like to mention that Washington has already admitted this point.

At 0451 [1751 GMT], a second aircraft flying at the same altitude was discovered on the radar, an aircraft with the same reflection on the radar screen as the RC-135. The two planes were very close. The two light spots on the radar screen were almost superimposed upon each other. They flew side by side for about 10 minutes.

Question: How did the situation further develop?

Answer: One of the planes flew toward Alaska, while the second flew toward Petropavlovsk Kamchatskiy, the administrative center of Kamchatka Oblast, USSR. In other words, the second plane entered Soviet territorial airspace. At 0530 [1830 GMT], this plane flew over Kamchatka and directly toward an extremely important base of the Soviet strategic nuclear forces.

The Soviet fighter-interceptors took to the sky and spotted this plane, which very much resembled an RC-135 and which was flying with its navigational lights turned off after its intrusion into Soviet territorial airspace.

In accordance with international practice, the pilots of the Soviet fighter-interceptors fired tracer shells and [words indistinct], trying to direct this plane to land by following the fighter-interceptors. However, the plane gave no reaction to this at all, nor did it respond to the 121.5 MHz radio call signal -- a commonly used signal for international air accidents -- which was dispatched to the plane from both the fighter-interceptors and the ground facilities. The intruder plane flew to Sea of Ikhotsk and then reappeared in the territorial airspace over Sakhalin Island.

Question: What happened in the airspace over Sakhalin Island?

Answer: The action of the intruder plane became provocative. While giving no reaction to the Soviet fighter-interceptors' warning signals, from time to time it changed its flight direction, altitude, and speed, apparently attempting to escape from the fighter-interceptors of the Soviet Air Defense Force. Most noteworthy is that at 0602 [1802 GMT[the intruder plane suddenly changed its flight direction, rounded the post of the anti-aircraft missile unit, and flew over an important military target located in the southern part of Sakhalin Island. At this movement there was no doubt at all that a spy plane was flying in the sky. When the intruder plane flew over the southwest part of Sakhalin Island, the Soviet side made a last attempt to land the plane at the airport. For this purpose, at 0620 [1820 GMT], the Soviet planes fired four warning tracer shells, bringing the total number of such shells fired to 120. It is impossible that the crew of the intruder plane could have failed to perceive these tracer shells. In view of the fact that this plane refused to obey the directions of the Soviet Air Defense Force, but tried to flee in the direction of Vladivostok, an order was issued to the Soviet fighter-interceptors at 0624 [1824 GMT] to terminate the flight of the intruder plane by missiles. The Soviet fighter-interceptors carried out that order.

Question: At what level of command was the decision made to stop the flight of the plane?

Answer: In answer to this question, Marshal Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, said at a Moscow press conference attended by both Soviet and foreign reporters:

[Begin Ogarkov recording in Russian, fading into Mandarin translation] Marshal Ogarkov said that the Soviet air defense system acted strictly in accordance with the law on the state border of the USSR, and that the decision to terminate the flight was taken by the command of the Soviet air defense district.

Question: On what basis did the command of the Soviet air defense district judge that this was a premeditated attempt to violate Soviet territorial airspace?

Answer: The map at the command center of the Soviet air defense district showed the flight route of this intruder plane. It flew over extremely important strategic targets in Kamchatka and Sakhalin. This once again proved that the unidentified plane was carrying out a spy mission. Turning off navigational lights, flying secretly before dawn, and flying in dense clouds and at high altitudes are all traditional ways in which a spy aircraft intrudes into Soviet territorial airspace. It should be noted that this year alone, U.S. military planes, including those from aircraft carriers, have intruded into Soviet territorial airspace as many as 12 times. Recently, helicopters from the U.S. cruiser "Wisconsin" [words indistinct] have made frequent reconnaissance flights over the international waters close to our territory and over the waters near Vladivostok. The command of the Soviet air defense district was certain that the plane that had intruded into Soviet airspace was on a reconnaissance mission.

Question: Now Washington says it was a civil passenger plane that had lost its bearings.

Answer: This is an out-and-out lie. The plane's computer system carried information needed by U.S. intelligence agents. It deliberately departed from the international flight route to carry out reconnaissance in the strategic Far East area of the Soviet Union. The actions of the U.S. air and naval forces at that time also proved that it was their intention to have the plane fly that way, which led to the tragic result.

Question: What was the purpose of this provocation?

Answer: It is now clear that before the South Korean airliner took off from Alaska, seven flights of U.S. RC-135 espionage planes were reported in the airspace over the Soviet border region. At the same time, three U.S. battleships were sighted near Soviet territorial waters. Obviously, their purpose was to conduct espionage activities. What will a spy do when he is exposed? He will escape. This was what the three U.S. battleships and the trespassing aircraft did. The tricks played by the Americans in Kamchatka and southern Sakhalin were nothing new to military radar operators, military pilots, or the personnel of ground-to-air missile units. In military language, these are called diversionary tactics. The difference in this case was that a civilian aircraft was made to play the leading role and stand in the vanguard, in other words, to court death. After all, it was a foreign aircraft. In fact, under these circumstances, who was the facing greater risk and courting death? Certainly not the RC-135. It will never run the risk of ground-to-air or air-to-air missiles. The civil aircraft was made to take the beating.

Question: What did the U.S. and Japanese air traffic control services do? They should have taken steps to return the South Korean airliner, if it were a civil aircraft, to the air corridor assigned to it.

Answer: Although the international air route for this aircraft was within the range of visibility of the radar aides of the United States and Japan, the two countries did not take any action, allowing the aircraft to stray as much as 500 kilometers west of the established route, as was precisely recorded. The U.S. and Japanese ground control stations should have tried to return the aircraft to the established air route. It is considered a grave incident if a ground control unit loses contact with a civil airliner under its control, even for a few minutes. If this happens, vigorous efforts are made to locate the aircraft and preparations for rescue work are set in motion. However, this intruding aircraft flew in Soviet airspace for more than 2 hours without contacting the Japanese air traffic control service in charge of this international air route.

The Soviet Far East Civil Aviation Administration and Japan's air traffic control service have direct, round-the-clock ground and air contacts. We shall cite an example to illustrate how swiftly Japan's air traffic control service acted under these circumstances.

Four terrorists hijacked a JAL [Japan Airlines] aircraft at Japan's Osaka Airport in November 1979. Seven minutes after the hijacking, all Soviet aviation departments were informed, even before it was known where the hijacked aircraft would be heading.

How, then, did the Americans act? They claimed ignorance of the fact that the aircraft, which took off from Alaska, had deviated from the international air route and flown for more than 2 hours over Soviet airspace. It was 10 hours later that they asked the Soviet authorities about the aircraft's whereabouts. Why did the U.S. and Japanese ground control units not contact the Soviet side promptly, so as to clarify the situation at that time? Those who claim that this was a general flight by an ordinary civil aircraft should answer these and many other questions, but they have not, although it has been a long time since the night of 31 August.

Question: What conclusion can we draw from this incident?

Answer: Marshal Ogarkov said at the beginning of the press conference: [Begin Ogarkov recording in Russian fading into Mandarin translation] It has been proved irrefutably that the intrusion of the South Korean airliner into Soviet airspace was a deliberately, thoroughly planned intelligence operation. It was directed from certain centers in the territory of the United States and Japan. A civilian plane was deliberately chosen for this plan, possibly counting on the loss of human lives, hence the grave consequences of this extraordinary incident, as it is referred to in the Western press. Naturally, all responsibility for what happened rests wholly and fully with its organizers.

Finally, another point should be made. I think it is by no means a coincidence that the United States chose this moment to carry out anti-Soviet provocations. The world community is now looking for a fundamental solution to issues of grave importance to humanity, primarily the issues of halting the arms race and of making massive reductions in the number of strategic arsenals and nuclear weapons in Europe. These steps require trust and a relaxation of tension, but the United States has other plans, the purpose of which is to expand the existing lethal mass weapons and manufacture newer ones. Therefore, it resorted to this inhuman provocative action, and has whipped up a clamorous and hypocritic anti-Soviet campaign centering around this incident. [end recording]

Moscow Radio to Korea

SK200110 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Station announcers unidentified]

[Text] [First announcer] Respected listeners. According to the contents of the letters received by our broadcasting station, it is becoming clear that many people have the wrong idea about the true reason for the dispatching of a spy plane which intruded into Soviet airspace on the night of 31 August, because of the distorted reporting of the Western media. However, truth will reveal itself as it is.

The facts prove that the South Korean plane incident was an intentional provocation by the U.S. CIA.

[Second announcer] The United States wants to frustrate the nuclear arms limitation talks and to divert the opinion of world public circles from the Soviet Union's peace proposals. In a conversation with station reporter [name indistinct], a British entrepreneur said: [Begin English recording fading into Korean translation] I would say that the provocation is aimed at intentionally disrupting the Geneva talks. The provocators have chosen a very [word indistinct] time to exercise influence on the progress of the talks. [end recording]

[Second announcer] A number of other people who talked with station reporters note the unreasonableness of Western mass media in reporting the U.S. accusation of so-called Soviet aggression, and doubt the conscience of the U.S. (?authorities) in sending them on the road of death, a critical unanswered question.

Algerian businessman [name indistinct] said: [Begin Arabic recording fading into Korean translation] We Algerians are well aware of those acts which may be called provocations against socialist countries. The imperialists are creating tension in international relations, distorting the truth, and are creating a war atmosphere. [end recording]

[Second announcer] General Secretary [name indistinct] of Senegal's Independent Labor Party said in indignation and resentment that the nature of the imperialists is to create obstacles to peace, and asked: What is the significance of the fate of a single plane now that the United States and its NATO allies have intended to destroy the whole world?

[First announcer] He continued and said: [Begin French recording fading into Korean translation] The South Korean civil plane, with navigation lights off, deviated from the normal flight path and intruded as much as 500 kms into Soviet airspace and, in the course of 2 hours, passed over an area of important strategic significance. This cannot be said to have been a flight error. We can only say that this was an intentional U.S. provocation. This was an act of espionage, motivated by a heinous scheme to take political advantage of any so-called incident should one take place. [end recording]

[Second announcer] U.S. businessman [name indistinct], in his conversation with a station reporter, said that, through the explanation of the Soviet side, he came to know that the Soviet pilots tried their best not to shoot down the intruding plane but to help it land at a nearby airfield, and continued: [begin English recording fading into Korean translation] [Word indistinct] intrusion of a foreign plane into another country's airspace can take place for a few minutes, say, for 10 minutes, but not for over 2 hours. Therefore, the plane must have intruded into Soviet airspace on purpose, and it has no right to enter Soviet airspace. [end recording]

U.S. 'SANCTIONS' POLICY WEAKENS ALLIES

LD190618 Moscow TASS in English 0600 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA today described the Reagan administration's bitter effort to prod its allies into imposing further "sanctions" on the Soviet Union as "the ultimate in cynicism". When hard-pressing its partners to go along with it, the paper said, the United States is well aware that any economic measures will hit first of all the economies of those adopting "sanctions" rather than those who are their target.

The United States is nothing loath to twisting arms to achieve this aim. Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden admitted that it was U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that had personally put pressure on Prime Minister Robert Hawke. James Dobbins, director of the State Department's military-political bureau, was delegated to a NATO Council session in Brussels, which discussed the "sanctions" issue. But despite his pressure, four countries -- France, Greece, Turkey and Spain -- voiced serious reservations concerning the expediency and timeliness of the proposed "sanctions".

Although the airlines of a number of countries bowed to the pressure and suspended their flights to the USSR for terms ranging from two weeks to two months, the U.S. plan to present this measure as "an act of spontaneous indignation" has clearly failed.

It is obvious to all that those, who adopted this measure, did so under duress rather than of their own will. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR commented that the joint actions prescribed and rehearsed by Washington looked rather like the actions of vassals following the example of their master.

Besides, U.S. partners cannot but see that the Reagan administration is seeking to kill two birds with one stone, namely to "punish" the Soviet Union and at the same time to weaken countries competing with the U.S. on the economic scene. It is easy for the Americans to press for a more or less protracted break in the air traffic between Western countries and the Soviet Union: They themselves have not had direct air services to the USSR for a long time now and have long written off their would-be losses. But for the U.S. allies in NATO and for Japan the situation is different.

The Western press is already estimating the likely losses of the companies which will agree to have such an intermission in their services.

In point of fact, Ronald Reagan himself makes no bones about admitting that the "sanctions" he is demanding will affect the Soviet Union in no way, while hurting only those applying them. Speaking about the similar policy of Jimmy Carter, he openly conceded in his last interview that the policy of sanctions was not only inefficient, it even punished those imposing them rather than those against whom they were taken.

One could hardly be more blunt. Under the cover of a noisy campaign over the "plane incident" it is possible to punish and weaken one's allies-competitors, which in Washington is considered a boon, the paper said.

CANADIAN CP STATEMENT ON SANCTIONS CITED

PM191104 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[Correspondent N. Bragin dispatch: "Maintaining Vigilance"]

[Text] Ottawa, 16 Sep -- "Canadians must not allow their country to be embroiled in the actions of supporters of the cold and hot war from the United States which are extremely dangerous for the fate of peace," a statement of the Communist Party of Canada [CPC] Central Executive Committee says. With each day that passes, the statement points out, the aim which the Reagan administration is pursuing in fanning political speculation around the spy aircraft incident becomes more obvious. President Reagan wants to use this incident to push forward the program of building up nuclear weapons and thus secure American military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Under pressure from the Reagan administration, the statement says, the Canadian Government has decided to resort to "sanctions" with regard to the Soviet Union and ban Aeroflot flights to Canada for a period of 60 days. As a result Canada has become the first country to obey unquestioningly Reagan's demand for sanctions.

The CPC considers that the measures taken by the Canadian government have nothing to do with the country's national interests or the task of strengthening universal peace.

HONG KONG WEEKLY ON KAL FLIGHT CITED

LD191354 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi September 19 TASS -- The Soviet accusations that KAL flight 007 was on a spy mission are not groundless despite rejections of the opposite side, writes the Hong Kong Weekly, FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. The weekly cites the following facts to prove its standpoint.

A KAL 007 pilot told traffic controllers at Tokyo's Narita airport at 2:07 A.M. (Japan time) that he was above the radio beacon "Nippi", situated 280 kilometres to the southeast of the Soviet Kamchatka Peninsula, and was soon to pass above another beacon, "Nokka", in the region of the Japanese island of Hokkaido, and was to proceed towards Seoul. This report, however, the Hong Kong weekly writes, was false -- the Boeing 747 already crossed the Soviet airspace over Kamchatka. It is perfectly obvious that flight 007 was not following the flying plan presented by pilot Chun Byong In at Anchorage before starting for Seoul.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW rejects as totally groundless the assertions by U.S. officials that KAL flight 007 "strayed" or "deviated from its course." Pilot Chun Byong In, the magazine points out, was one of the most experienced pilots on the Korean airline. He flew 10,500 hours, mainly on military aircraft. That flier was invited to pilot the plane of the South Korean "president", Chon Tu-hwan, since he was considered the best in his trade in South Korea.

Two pilots in the Boeing cockpit, the magazine writes, could not fail to notice the outlines of the Kamchatka Peninsula on the screen of their meteorological radar when, according to the route, they were to fly far from land above the sea. That land could be easily seen from the Boeing cockpit, and that was not just land, but an area designated as closed on their maps.

Why then did the pilot choose that route? Because, writes FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, the intelligence data which could be gathered flying over the USSR's strategic facilities in that region are of great importance for the United States, and the South Korean pilot knew that well. Pilot Chun Byong-In earlier served at the U.S. military base in Okinawa and had, as the Hong Kong magazine stressed, very many friends and colleagues among the Americans.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW pours scorn on the American allegations that the South Korean plane could deviate from its course due to a strong wind. A pilot of a cargo plane of the Japanese airline JAL, which flew along the same route on that night, reported a strong 40-70 knot northwestern wind, which prevented the South Korean plane entering the closed region, rather than facilitated this.

LUFTHANSA PILOT QUESTIONS KAL INCIDENT

PM201018 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by correspondent Yu. Yakhontov under the rubric "The Press Bears Witness": "'CIA Airline'"]

[Text] Bonn, 17 Sep -- Former Lufthansa pilot (R. Braunberg) has published an article in the newspaper DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT devoted to the incident of the South Korean aircraft. (Braunberg) has piloted airliners on the most diverse routes for over 20 years.

Two questions arise, he writes. First: Why did the Boeing 747 deviate so sharply from its course? Navigation instruments ruling out such deviations from course have been in use for many years.

Even more enigmas are contained in the answer to the question: After it had been intercepted by Soviet fighters, why did the South Korean aircraft's commander not fulfill their demand to come in to land? By this action alone he violated domestic and international regulations. All airline polots have very strict instructions, when they violate the borders of out-of-bounds zones, to fulfill the interceptors' instructions unconditionally.

Every pilot, (Braunberg) continues, knows that failure to fulfill this requirement when overflying an out-of-bounds region entails a risk of being shot down. Failure to observe this rule and an attempt to flee by returning to his former course is viewed by any pilot as an attempt at suicide and is forbidden by the airline. These rules, despite recent attempts to disclaim them, are international.

A large number of Far Eastern airline aircraft commanders are military pilots. In conversation they call some lines "CIA airlines." This is essentially an open, easily verifiable secret: An intensive traffic in agents and diplomats carrying secret documents takes place on the routes between the United States and the Far Eastern states. Discreet gentlemen, known by sight to all the pilots there, always stow their document cases under the same reserved seats. Perhaps, as my experience prompts me to believe, the commander of the South Korean aircraft, in accordance with his military instructions, had a categorical order in no circumstances to land on Soviet territory?
Anyone who has flown our world's air routes for over two decades, the author continues, knows of the existence of a large number of U.S. military aircraft which behave like passenger aircraft on civilian air routes. Sometimes the military aircraft deliberately create a provocative situation so that they are confused with civilian aircraft.

They are speculating on what has happened now in order to disrupt the antiwar demonstrations of this "hot fall". And this is being done because of the lack of other convincing arguments, the author writes in conclusion.

U.S. 'HARDER' LINE SEEN AGAINST USSR AT UN

LD192306 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 83

[From "International Panorama" program, presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov, APN correspondent]

[Text] Hello, comrades! Every third Tuesday in September, another session of the UN General Assembly opens in New York at UN Headquarters. This year, the third Tuesday falls on the 20th, on which day the 32d United Nations General Assembly session opens. It will be opened by the Hungarian representative, and then there will be a minute's silence devoted to prayer, or if you like, to reflection. And there is plenty about which to reflect. For instance, is it appropriate to have the UN headquarters in a country which does not ensure the necessary conditions for foreign representatives to take part in the work of the UN? Since the conditions have not been ensured, it has become impossible for the head of the Soviet delegation, Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, to fly to New York.

The agenda, however, includes many important questions. Here I have in my hand this annotated agenda for the session. It is a whole book of 550 pages, and there are about 140 questions on the agenda. After considering a number of procedural matters, the General Assembly will go on to the general debate. This can be compared to a series of lectures on the international situation, read by various orators, which at times are so different that it seems that they are talking different languages not only in the literal sense, but in the metaphorical sense too. This is explained by the fundamental differences in views on world politics and on the world itself in general; but this should not prevent the achievement of mutually acceptable accords.

The general debate goes on for several weeks, and it happens sometimes that the American President comes from Washington to have his say. Usually, this is not at the beginning but somewhere toward the middle of the debate. On this occasion, the President intends to speak at the very beginning. He has booked 26 September to do so. Maybe he has had some new ideas about ways of achieving the main aim of the United Nations, the aim of safeguarding peace and security, and maybe he is in a hurry to share these ideas with the world public? No, Reagan's aims do not coincide with those of the United Nations. He will speak, with professional "feeling", with pauses and emphasis in the appropriate places, about the fate of the South Korean aircraft. But he will not say who it was who needed to send that aircraft to its doom. The occurrence in the Soviet Far East on the night of 1 September fits so profitably into American policy, is so timely for it, that some observers are saying that if the incident had not happened, it would have had to be invented. But it was indeed invented, that is, it was deliberately provoked. One of the American President's advisers said cynically: All this will make our life much easier, and the Russians' life harder.

Let us look in a dictinary of the Russian language and see how the word provocation [provokatsiya] is defined there. Provocation is the incitement of somebody to such actions as could have serious consequences for him. On what serious consequences did Washington reckon? It reckoned on the Soviet Union being condemned as guilty by the members of the international community and on the allies being rallied to take sanctions unanimously against the USSR. The allies did follow Washington, but only part of the way, not as far as Washington would have liked, so there was no complete demonstration of anti-Soviet unity under American leadership.

As for condemnation, the chances of the provocation succeeding here depended on concealment of the circumstances of the provocation itself. Washington has now become mixed up in various versions and refuses to answer the main question of how the aircraft came to be in Soviet airspace, and in such a region too. Much has already been said about these unexplained reasons why, so I shall confine myself to quoting the opinion of (Craig Eisendraht) of Harvard University, a former U.S. diplomat. In a certain newspaper article, he wrote: The Americans have no ground for trusting their government when it tries to force its version of the incident concerning the South Korean aircraft on them, while continuing to deny that this aircraft was carrying out an intelligence mission over Soviet territory. Deceit is a normal ploy in the policy of American administrations. This is written by a man who should know.

But in this whole story, there is not only falsehood, there is also adventurism. The aircraft flight number was 007. This of course is a coincidence, but one of the best-known heroes of the cheap anti-Soviet literature in the West is an agent with this very number, 007: the famous James Bond, superspy, superman, a crack shot, jumping from cars to helicopters and back and embracing beautiful women in brief interludes. Journalists could not pass by this coincidence in the numbering of the espionage flight and the famous agent. The coincidence gave rise to comparison -- did not their aims coincide too? This theme can be continued by quoting Reagan himself. The U.S. President says: He is a contemporary version of the great heroes, who appear from time to time in history. Of whom is he speaking? Of James Bond -- who, by the way, never was a historical figure, but only an invented Hollywood character. Well, everyone has his own heroes. One must, however, draw political conclusions. One must take account of the fact that this description by the American President of James Bond as a great hero adds Reagan's own specific adventurism to the policy of American imperialism, which is adventuristic enough already.

What other calculations were made by Washington in connection with this provocation? It was desired to rehabilitate Reagan's anticommunism, to give him the pretext for saying: I told you what the Russians were like! And he is indeed repeating his initial highly anti-Soviet expressions. Further, they wanted to obtain, on the anti-Soviet wave, higher military appropriations from Congress -- and this is happening. Then, by this same wave, they wanted to defeat the antiwar movement, to sow dissension in its ranks. And dissension has appeared here and there. Finally, there was also the calculation that concessions could be wrung from the Soviet Union in negotiations, as a penance for guilt, as one might say. This question was raised at the press conference in Moscow last week, but this calculation must be considered naive.

There is no doubt that as a result of the provocation the international situation has deteriorated, and it is important now not to permit the authors of the provocation to obtain all the advantages on which they reckoned. Fernando Moran, the Spanish foreign minister, said the following at the end of the Madrid meeting: If reason triumphs over emotions, we can enter the second phase of detente. That is, not at all the second cold war, as American journalists are writing, but the second phase of detente. Thoughtful observers are also warning of the dangers of basing policy on provoked emotions. For instance, James Reston of THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: The continuation of recriminations at the General Assembly session will certainly not help matters and can surely only make the situation even worse than it is, if that is possible.

Soviet diplomacy approaches the session with readiness to strive for improvement in the situation, and with new peace proposals, with a proposal for banning the use of force in space, and from space against the earth. But Washington seems bent on continuing to make its line harder throughout the world.

BUSH REMARKS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY AIMS 'LIES'

LD192303 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Former CIA chief and now U.S. Vice President George Bush has given a press conference at which he touched upon global, so to speak, aims of U.S. policy. He said in particular: The truth suits us entirely. What piety! They think the truth suits them entirely. What things are done in the name of such truth! You can kill Lebanese and the people of Chad, arm dictatorial or, frankly, fascist regimes, and bomb Nicaraguan towns. The truth suits us entirely, declares Mr Bush -- he lies. We are very interested in the success of the Geneva talks, he declares, and consider that these talks must bring certain benefit and that the level of alarm and fear must be lowered -- our role consists in this. Every word is untrue, for with its endless obstruction of the Geneva talks, Washington has long shown that it is very interested not in the success of these talks but the reverse, their fruitlessness. Incidentally, the American Vice President is refuted by none other than the President himself.

Rejecting this time any piety, Reagan, in a letter to former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, declared plainly that some missiles would be deployed in Europe in December. Thus, the master of the White House once more stresses that Washington's strategy of limited nuclear war in Europe is no empty threat, that Washington is ready to go for the highest stakes.

During World War I there was in Europe, on this continent, on our continent, an American Expeditionary Force. The statement of the commander of this corps to his subordinates, American soldiers and officers, has become famous. This is what he said: We have come here not for the sake of the Europeans but for the sake of Americans, for our sakes. Remember, the front line of defense of America passes through European soil. Forget everything except America. The name of this dashing commander was John Pershing. It is after him that the new American missiles were named, and this is not mere chance. The nuclear Pershings are designed, so to speak, to implement in practice the slogans of General Pershing -- for the sake of America they are ready to lay waste to Europe.

I think the truth suits us entirely, assures U.S. Vice President Bush; but the people of Western Europe know the truth, the real truth, of the European plans of the Pentagon and the White House only too well. This truth has not lowered the level of alarm and fear of the Europeans, but on the contrary, has raised it to the highest point. This is what has provoked the famous antimissile movements which have today become the largest mass movement of European peoples in the postwar history of the European Continent.

'ECONOMIC ENSLAVEMENT' OF THIRD WORLD DECRIED

LD191823 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- U.S. propaganda machine is operating at its full capacity to provide support for the U.S. Administration in pursuing its policies, to discredit the Soviet Union in the eyes of the public of the developing countries by distorting its foreign policy and ascribing to it totally alien aims, the Soviet journal ASIA AND AFRICA TODAY writes in its September issue. The journal prints an article on idologogical and political subversive operations carried out by imperialism. In doing so, the journal says, imperialism makes attempts to justify its policy of arms buildup, the establishment of its new military bases in the zone of national-liberation movement and the policy of enmity toward the USSR.

The Reagan administration has chosen continental (regional) organisations of the newly free countries, such as the Organisation of African Unity, the League of Arab States, and the Organisation of American States, as well as the nonaligned movement, as targets of an intensive ideological offensive. Its main aim is to deprive the regional organisations, and the nonaligned movement in particular, of its anti-imperialist orientation.

The thesis concerning the "equidistance" of the nonaligned movement from capitalist and socialist countries set forth by imperialist propaganda is called upon to fulfil precisely this task, the Soviet jounral writes. In conditions when the newly free countries are in the fetters of dependence (economic, financial, etc.) on the leading capitalist powers the "equidistance" would in effect mean even a higher degree of dependence of yesterday's colonies on imperialism.

Imperialist propaganda is trying to justify merciless exploitation to which one-time colonies and semicolonies are subjected by developed capitalist countries. Perhaps, the case in point is "creeping" re-colonisation of the emergent states through their economic enslavement? the journal asks. Over the past three-four years the debts of the developing countries have doubled, topping 600 billion dollars.

Imperialism, the journal writes, uses all means and spares no effort to thrust on the newly-free countries the capitalist pattern of development, by making them follow its policies and preventing them from attaining economic independence.

CIA TRAINING, SUPPORT OF 'MERCENARIES' DEPICTED

LD200831 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- The sharp growth of the CIA's role during Ronald Reagan's presidency is due to the fact that Washington stakes in its global policy on so-called "undeclared wars" against other peoples. The Langley-based Central Intelligence Agency recruits and trains mercenaries in the United States and in other countries for these wars, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes today. This is being done in violation of U.S. laws: The country's Criminal Code has article 959 which envisages imprisonment or big fines for recruiting mercenaries. But, according to press reports, Article 959 is not applied by the judiciary, and recruiters work unhindered protected by the CIA.

Thousands of supporters of the fomer Nicaraguan dictator Somoza are trained by American "advisers" on Honduran territory from where they are sent inside Nicaragua. According to press reports, the mercenaries are on the CIA payroll -- their monthly paychecks are between 2,500 and 3,000 dollars during the training period. The payments are higher during "actions". Overall supervision over the training of killers is exercised by the U.S. ambassador to Honduras, John Negroponte, who had Vietnam experience and cooperated with the fascist junta of "black colonels" in Greece.

That the recruiting of mercenaries in the United States is carried out on a large basis is evidenced by the existence of the illustrated magazine SOLDIER OF FORTUNE, the Soviet newspaper writes. The magazine calls on Americans to join mercenary units.

Mercenarism has reached such proportions in the imperialist system that the United Nations was compelled to pay serious attention to this phenomenon. There are already several norms in international law which ban the training, backing or sending of mercenaries against other countries. The United States, however, does not care. It continues to use hired killers for its expansionist arms, sending them to murder innocent people.

MISSIONARIES SEEN TO PLAY INTELLIGENCE ROLE

LD200900 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1820 GMT 19 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] At Reagan's last press conference, one of the correspondents asked him this question: Mr President, has the government come to any definite opinion, and has any presidential directive been issued banning the use of missionaries for gathering information, or the use of U.S. intelligence agents in the guise of missionaries? After all, there are 3,000 U.S. missionaries in many countries. The President answered thus: Oh God! Can you answer this question? I can't.

This answer from the President evoked laughter among the journalists present. However, the issue is a very serious one. It concerns the scandalous exposure of thousands of CIA agents who gather intelligence information under the guise of the Word of God in the most varied corners of the world. As far back as the thirties the so-called Summer Institute of Linguistics was founded in the United States, allegedly intended to translate the Bible into African and Indian languages. However, this institute soon became a center of the CIA's espionage activities. Its agents in Latin America, Asia and Africa are called missionaries with a skeleton key. Recently the Mexican Government threw the staff of this institute out of the country. Similar decisions have been made by the Governments of Ecuador, Panama, Colombia and Brazil.

USSR, U.S. SIGN ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AGREEMENT

LD170321 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] A protocol on Soviet-American cooperation in environmental protection next year has been signed at a meeting of the permanent commission of the two countries on environmental protection. The commission has just met in the Ukrainian city of Kharkov. The Soviet Union and the United States have been cooperating in the environmental field for 15 years. All this time, said the American specialist Dr (Valdas Adamkus), I've been working with Soviet scientists and am pleased with the progress of this cooperation. He added that the results of this joint research were being applied with success in both countries.

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH VISITS EASTERN EUROPE

Discusses Relations With Ceausescu

LD192319 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Bucharest: Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, has received U.S. Vice President Bush. As the AGERPRES agency reports, questions concerning Romanian-American relations, as well as certain international problems were discussed in the course of the meeting.

The U.S. vice president had earlier visited Yugoslavia, where he held meetings with the leaders of that country.

Arrives in Hungary

LD191300 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest September 19 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Hungary today for an official visit at the invitation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, Gyorgy Lazar.

Meeting With Kadar, Lazar

LD191654 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest September 19 TASS -- The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar received today the U.S. Vice-President George Bush, who had arrived in Hungary for an official visit. The sides exchanged views on the topical problems of the international situation and questions connected with the Hungarian-U.S. relations.

The meeting was attended by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic Gyorgy Lazar.

GORDEYEV, DAVYDOV MEET WITH ROMANIA'S TESU

AU161946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/9/1983 -- Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry, received Boris S. Gordeyev, deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, and I.V. Davydov, deputy minister of domestic trade of that country, with whom he analyzed the possibilities of developing the exchanges and collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union in the field of agriculture and food industry.

POLAND'S JABLONSKI, KULIKOV DISCUSS ARMED FORCES

PM161624 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Warsaw Meeting"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Sep -- Polish Council of State Chairman H. Jablonski has received Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

PAP reports that during the meeting, which took place in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, they discussed questions relating to collaboration among the Warsaw Pact states' armies and also topical problems relating to the international situation.

BULGARIAN-RSFSR LIGHT INDUSTRY MEMORANDUM SIGNED

AU172115 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 17 Sep 83

["Bulgaria-USSR: Promising Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Sept 17 (BTA) -- The talks between the delegations of the Ministries of the Light Industry of Bulgaria and the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic ended today by signing a memorandum.

A draft was approved of a complex programme for cooperation between the two ministries in the manufacture of high-quality consumer goods up to 1990. The programme provides for the two to activate their techno-scientific and economic ties in the production of ready-mades, leather and fancy goods and shoes. The attention of specialists will be pointed to improving the organisation of labour and improving the technologies for producing ladies', men's and children's coats, ladies', men's and particularly children's footwear, ladies' bags of artificial leather and suitcases of changeable size and other products. Joint work will be done for the continuous improvement of the assortment and raising the quality of these products.

GRISHIN, BULGARIA'S ALEKSANDROV ATTEND FESTIVAL

LD192231 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The Sofia festival opened in Moscow today in the Central State Concert Hall in a festive atmosphere. Those present warmly welcomed the emissaries from the Bulgarian capital, lead by Comrade Aleksandrov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Sofia city party committee.

Opening the meeting, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, said among other things:

[Begin recording] The Sofia festival coincides with a noteworthy date, the 60th anniversary of the antifascist September rising in Bulgaria, and is taking place soon after the Bulgarian people have solemnly marked their great national festival, Freedom Day, which is inextricably linked with the beginning of a new stage in the country's history -- the victory of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria. Soviet people hold near and dear the feats and achievements of the Bulgarian people. Our countries are linked by unbreakable friendship with deep roots in history. A considerable contribution is made to the consolidation of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship by the all-round links between our capitals, Moscow and Sofia. Actively taking part in their development are many production and scientific collectives, higher educational establishments, general-education schools, institutions of culture, and social and creative organizations of Moscow and Sofia. [end recording]

Speaking on behalf of the delegation of the fraternal capital, Chudomir Aleksandrov related how the working people of Sofia and all Bulgarians are persistently implementing the historic tasks put forward by the 12th BCP Congress. He stressed that Bulgaria's achievements are closely linked with all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and with all the fraternal countries of socialism. The head of the Sofia delegation noted the intensive and consistent development of truly fraternal relations between the BCP and the CPSU, our countries and peoples, based on common ideals and aims, on the unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. He declared that the Bulgarian people actively support the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet state, which serves as a mighty and defensive factor in strengthening the all-round peace and security of the peoples.

U.S. 'ARMED CLASHES' IN LEBANON CONDEMNED

'American-Israeli Diktat' Hit

LD191520 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

["TASS statement"]

[Text] Moscow September 19 -- The situation in and around Lebanon continues to deteriorate. Striving together with Israeli aggressors to thrust on the Lebanese people a fettering agreement rejected by it as encroaching on the sovereignty of the state of Lebanon, the United States has embarked on the road of direct use of armed force and is using it on an ever-increasing scale.

Fighter bombers and large caliber artillery based on the U.S. naval ships that are off the coast of Lebanon are being used in combat operations against the Lebanese, apart from U.S. Marine units deployed in the area of Beirut. The U.S. President has ordered the commanders of U.S. troops operating there to use all U.S. firepower available in Lebanon and off its coast at their own discretion.

Efforts are now being made to attain by means of arms what pressure, blackmail and diktat have failed to achieve, although, dispatching Marines to Lebanon, the U.S. President solemnly pledged that in no case would they be involved in armed clashes. Now it is evident to everyone that these assurances were hypocritical from the very beginning, just as the statements to the effect that the United States is striving to promote the establishment of "stability and tranquility" in Lebanon.

Last summer Israel with Washington's blessing staged an invasion of Lebanon that the Israeli leaders themselves now cynically describe as the "war by choice," in other words, by Tel Aviv's arbitrary decision. The United States and Israel were after a common goal: to wrest Lebanon from the Arab ranks, to do away with the Palestinian resistance movement, and to intimidate other Arab peoples by terror and mass murder. At the same time the United States has done everything to solidify its own, American, domination in Lebanon and the Middle East in general.

Today Washington, in pursuing its hegemonistic aims, perpetrates direct armed intervention in the affairs of Lebanon at the same time efforts are being made to intimidate Syria and those forces of the Arab world that refuse to be subordinated to the American-Israeli diktat. Encouraged by U.S. actions, Israeli aggressors are becoming ever more arrogant, provoking clashes with Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

What kind of morality do they profess in Washington, where they are so fond of discussing that subject in detail, if they are deliberately fanning up an internal Lebanese conflict, cold-bloodedly resorting to the force of arms for dictating their own terms and order, completely disregarding the interests of Lebanon and other Arab countries?

U.S. actions in Lebanon are resolutely condemned in the Soviet Union. The American Administration will not escape responsibility for the crimes perpetrated against the Lebanese and for their consequences for the situation in the Middle East and for international security.

'Regional Hotbed of War'

LD191807 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1122 GMT 19 Sep 83

["A Course for Expanding Intervention" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Sep (TASS) -- TASS observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

In an interview with the weekly NEWSWEEK, U.S. President Ronald Reagan gave clearly to understand that the United States is ready to use such additional military forces in Lebanon as it "considers necessary." This is new confirmation of the fact that Washington intends to continue its policy of expanding the U.S. armed interference in Lebanon.

The further escalation of U.S. intervention in Lebanon was concealed by the White House under the hypocritical pretext of "defense" of the U.S. Marines there. Now a representative of the Marine command has said it is already a question of "defense of all U.S. military and civil personnel." The shelling of Lebanese villages by U.S. naval artillery, armed attacks by U.S. Marines on southern suburbs of Beirut, demonstration flights by U.S. military aircraft -- all this, as it is not difficult to see, is far from the official version of self-defense.

Thus, as THE WASHINGTON POST admits, the possibilities are opening for even more active American intervention.

Although the Washington administration refuses to admit the fact of the American contingent's participation in military actions in Lebanon, this participation is evident. By taking a direct part in punitive operations against part of the Lebanese population, the United States is not only intervening impermissibly in the internal conflict in Lebanon; as many foreign newspapers note, the United States is following a dangerous path of turning Lebanon into a regional hotbed of war.

A year ago, when U.S. military personnel were sent into Lebanon, Washington claimed they would not take part in any fighting action and their only task would be to assist in achieving stability of the situation in the country. A year later, the increased U.S. military presence in Lebanon has further destabilized the military-political atmosphere there, and made the situation most dangerous.

About 20 U.S. naval vessels and almost 100 aircraft based on aircraft carriers are already concentrated near the Lebanese coast. New contingents of U.S. Marines are approaching Lebanon. The modernized battleship "New Jersey" is also on its way there. The impression is being created that Washington is striving by armed force to push through the so-called "Reagan plan" for the Near East that completely ignores the legal rights of the Palestinian people and has as its aim the foisting on Lebanon of separate agreements leading to the loss of its sovereignty and independence and the subordination of its interests to those of the United States and Israel. The expanding U.S. intervention in Lebanon shows again that Washington is striving not for peace and stability in the Near East but for the establishment there of its political, economic and military domination.

TUDEH PARTY OFFICIAL ON 'SOCIAL JUSTICE' IN IRAN

LD151303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 15 Sep 83

[From the "Workers' Movement; News and Comment" Program presented by Bronislav Myakota]

[Text] We are receiving many letters whose authors are interested in the situation in Iran, and in that country's workers' movement and the Iranian Tudeh People's Party. Comrades (Rudin) from Kiev, (Danilov) from Bolshiye Tarkhany, Tatar ASSR, and many others ask us to talk about this. I have asked international affairs journalist Aleksandr Levchenko, who worked in Iran for a long time, to answer your questions. And so, Aleksandr Levchenko is at our microphone:

[Levchenko] Four and one-half years ago, the Iranian people rose up and swept away the rotten regime of the shah. Progressive parties and movements, which had been underground for more than 20 years, could begin working legally for the first time. Among them was the Iranian Tudeh People's Party. The party's printed publications enjoyed a lot of popularity among Iranians at that time. They told of the vital tasks facing the country, exposed the crimes of the overthrown regime, and polemicized with representatives of various kinds bourgeois economic trends. The MARDOM newspaper was no exception in this respect; in the period of the shah's despotism it was printed abroad and secretly imported into Iran. In very small format, in fine print on thin paper, it was read and passed from person to person.

That was during the shah's rule. But now, 4 and one-half years after the victory of the antimonarchist revolution in the country, you are hardly likely to see newspapers or magazines published by the Tudeh Party on the shelves of bookstores in the Iranian capital. The present Tehran authorities first banned them, and then, in February 1983, threw the party's leaders, including Kianuri, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, into solitary confinement in Evin Prison. In the dark times of the shah's despotism, it was considered the safest prison for holding Pahlavi's political opponents.

Not long ago, the French newspaper LE MONDE published a report from Tehran. It told of a television interrogation of the Tudeh Party's Central Committee first secretary. According to the newspaper's correspondent, Kianuri, when presented to television viewers, looked very ill. He kept getting engrossed in the sheet of paper in front of him and did not answer the questions from the man standing behind the camera. As relatives of those arrested have stated, the Tudeh leaders have had a broad arsenal of physical and moral tortures applied to them during their stay in prison, so it is not surprising that Kianuri's relatives had trouble recognizing him on the television screen.

Legitimate questions arise: Why did Tehran declare the activities of the Tudeh Party to be illegal and subject its leaders to arrest? I asked 'Ali Khavari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Iranian Tudeh People's Party, to answer them. Here is what he said:

[Begin Khavari recording in Persian, with superimposed translation] Four and one-half years after the victory of the antimonarchist and anti-imperialist revolution, internal reaction fell upon the Iranian People's Party with repressions. This action was thoroughly planned and prepared. Among those arrested and thrown into prison were thousands of members of our party and tens of its leaders. Moral and physical tortures were used to break their will. Those arrested were not only banned from seeing lawyers, but, in violation of all norms, they were deprived of written communication with their families. The use of methods employed by the shah's secret police, SAVAK, by the executioners, was evident from the television film shown on Iranian television and from reports which have reached us from Evin Prison. They tried to force our comrades to slander the party.

Why is it that the main blow of repression has fallen upon the Iranian People's Party? What aims did reaction set itself? In the 42 years of its existence, Tudeh has struggled to ensure independence, freedom, and social justice in Iran. It also supports implementation of progressive transformations in the country. The hirelings of imperialism repeatedly tried to smash the party, but hundreds of new members came to replace their fallen comrades. If you add up the terms of imprisonment to which party members have been sentenced, the figure is considerably more than 10,000 years. The repressions have not broken us. The People's Party of Iran has given the homeland hundreds of heroes.

From the first days after the 1979 revolution, the Tudeh Party has headed the struggle for social justice and democratic transformations. We have come forward with constructive proposals aimed at improving life for ordinary Iranians and at ending the country's dependence upon the imperialist states of the West. The active work to implement these proposals has brought forth a fit of malice and hatred from internal and foreign reaction. A not unimportant fact is that our party repeatedly warned about (?the possibility of) people who, far from thinking about cardinal transformations in the country, were making use of the gains of the revolution. Reaction went onto the offensive, and repressions were heaped upon us. Imperialism decided to destroy the party, but in order to cover up the punitive action, they required a spectacle like the interrogation of Kianuri before the television camera. To this end they extracted forced confessions about crimes which were not committed.

Dear friends, the confessions of Nureddin Kianuri, fabricated by the social services, are not the voice of the Iranian People's Party. They are echoes of the whips used to beat our comrades in the prisons. Imperialist circles and internal reaction are now celebrating a victory over Tudeh. At the same time, all progressive forces of the planet are raising their voices in defense of the Iranian patriots. The accusations levelled at our party, as we have repeatedly stated, are absolutely unfounded.

It would be difficult to name any national liberation or progressive movement that the forces of imperialism do not try to denigrate or undermine. But despite all their efforts, the people of our country have become convinced by their own experience that the socialist countries are the defender of deprived and oppressed people. For that reason it is now very important for imperialism to present our friends as being enemies, to sow distrust toward them: This method was used in our country as well. However, reactionaries of all breeds have miscalculated. The Iranian people have in recent times acquired good experience, and understand and better define every passing day where and who their friends and enemies are. Now, answering the theses of bourgeois propaganda, it must be stressed that it is not possible to be an anti-imperialist and to be inimical toward the planet's progressive forces.

There is no doubt that the healthy forces of our revolution will be able to prevent reaction's attempts to reduce the gains of February to nothing, and will erect a reliable barrier against counterrevolutionary and antipeople plots. [end recording]

SHAMIR SUCCESSION IN ISRAEL 'MORAL DEGRADATION'

PM191129 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 p 1

[Article by V. Belyakov under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Murderer Has Succeeded Murderer"]

[Text] "The terrorist prime minister is dying. Long live the terrorist prime minister!"

This paraphrase of the well known saying can be used to describe the gist of the political changes which have taken place in Israel. The double-dyed murderer Menachem Begin has been succeeded as prime minister by the no less inveterate criminal Yitzhaq Shamir, a long-standing pal of Begin's.

The PLO achives contain a leaflet published in the mid-forties in Palestine by the British mandate authorities. The faces of both Begin and Shamir stand out among the photographs of a dozen of the most dangerous Zionist terrorists sought by the police.

After the creation of the state of Israel Shamir for a long time held the post of deputy director of the subversive Mossad service, which wiped out hundreds of Arabs. Then he became keen on politics and was one of Begin's closest fellow fighters in the extreme reactionary Herut party. In the past 3 years he has been foreign minister and, as a cabinet member, has been responsible for the bombing of the Iraqi atomic science center, the barbaric destruction of west Beirut, and the carnage in Sabra and Shatila. Accepting congratulations on his election as leader of the Herut party, which automatically opened the way for him to the post of premier, Shamir openly stated that he would ensure complete continuity for the Begin government's policy. Yes, there is no reason to doubt that he will do so!

In thinking about the political situation in Israel, you cannot but ask: What is the degree of moral degradation of a society in which people for whom the only place is behind bars succeed each other as head of government!

USSR OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN EGYPT AHEAD OF SCHEDULE

NC181720 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1700 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Sep (MENA) -- Oleg Grinevskiy, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, arrived in Cairo at noon today on a 4-day visit to Egypt, during which he will hold talks with assistant Foreign Minister 'Umran ash-Shafi'i on bilateral relations and the situation in the Middle East.

The Soviet official's sudden arrival came 2 days ahead of his scheduled visit slated for Wednesday [21 September]. The visit, which was made upon the request of the Soviet side, is the first to Egypt by a Soviet official since 1981.

PRAVDA CASTIGATES FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN CHAD

Washington 'Pressuring' France

PM191450 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent I. Shchedrov Paris dispatch under the general heading "The Situation in Chad"]

[Text] Paris, 16 Sep -- Washington continues to pressure France to expand its armed intervention in Chad's affairs. As is known, a 3,000-strong French expeditionary corps is already in the country. And Zairian tropps sent to Chad at the United States' request total almost 3,000 officers and men.

The Americans want us to send 25,000 men to Chad, French General G. Buis said in an interview for the West German weekly STERN. In Washington's view, he went on, France is to play in Chad the same role as that played by Israel in Lebanon.

Naturally, such demands are rejected by France's progressive public. Of late, two protest demonstrations against the imperialist intervention in Chadian affairs have been held in Paris, and demands were made that all foreign interventionist forces be withdrawn from there. In the Latin quarter and in a number of other parts of Greater Paris leaflets and slogans demanding "Withdraw French Troops From Chad!" and "Paratroops Out of Chad!" have appeared.

According to a recent public opinion poll staged by the PARIS MATCH magazine, the majority of Frenchmen -- 52 percent -- condemn the government decision to send the expeditionary corps to Chad. Almost two-thirds of the people questioned in the poll -- 61 percent -- expressed the fear that this might only further complicate the conflict in Chad.

Call For Withdrawal Cited

PM191451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "The Situation in Chad"]

[Text] Tripoli, 16 Sep -- Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity, has called for the immediate withdrawal from Chad of French and Zairian troops and also U.S. servicemen. The people of our country, he stated in an interview for the Libyan news agency JANA, must be granted the right to solve internal problems themselves on the basis of a genuine national reconciliation and the principles of the OAU.

USTINOV, YEPISHEV RECEIVE ETHIOPIAN GENERAL

LD171502 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of defense, has received a delegation of Ethiopian political workers headed by Brigadier General Gebreyes Wolde Hana, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for organizing the Party of Working People of Ethiopia, head of a department of the party Central Committee, and head of the Supreme Political Department of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, which is in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Ministry of Defense and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

A warm, friendly conversation was held during which matters of mutual interest were considered.

Taking part in the conversation was Army General Yepishev, head of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy.

MENGISTU, RASHIDOV SPEAK AT ETHIOPIAN FESTIVAL

PM151547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Ethiopia's Festival"]

[Text] Addis Ababa, 13 Sep -- A 21-gun salute here today announced the start of the festivities marking the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution. Tens of thousands of the capital's residents gathered in its central square, where a demonstration of working people and a military parade took place.

On the rostrum for guests of honor were the leaders of socialist Ethiopia and the CPSU delegation headed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, which is here to participate in the celebrations and in the ceremony to unveil a V.I. Lenin memorial in Addis Ababa.

Representatives of various public organizations, workers, peasants, and youth and also subunits of all categories of troops of socialist Ethiopia's Revolutionary Army marched in orderly columns through the square beneath colorful slogans and banners glorifying peace, labor, and socialism.

Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council [PMAC] and of the Commission of Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], made a long speech on the occasion of the national holiday. The preservation of peace on earth and the liquidation of the threat of a war which could result in the complete destruction of mankind is the most urgent issue of modern times, he declared. United action among all the world's progressive forces is needed to curb imperialism's criminal designs.

The fueling of tension and confrontation in various regions is fraught with universal catastrophe, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, while the consequences of the unrestranined arms race are an increasinly heavy burden on the world economy, particularly in the developing countries.

In their attempts to emerge from the profound crisis which has gripped them, the imperialist powers are stepping up the offensive against progressive countries, using all means for this -- from economic sanctions and political threats to direct armed intervention. They are giving broad assistance to and openly collaborating with the Pretoria racists and are seeking to strengthen the apartheid regime and prevent independence being granted to Namibia. By fanning the civil war in Chad the imperialist powers are also pursuing their own strategic ends and are trying to split the unity of Africa. The creation of military bases and the holding of maneuvers jointly with the ruling circles of Somalia and a number of other reactionary regimes is further proof of this.

These provocative actions, the PMAC and COPWE chairman declared, must be countered by the militant cohesion of the continent's truly independent countries, which have all the world's freedom-loving and peace-loving forces on their side. As for Ethiopia, it will continue to be guided by the principles of peaceful coexistence and to strive for a negotiated solution to disputes.

Dwelling on questions of national development, Mengistu Haile Mariam pointed out that during the 9 years of revolution Ethiopia has scored impressive successes in the economic, social, cultural, and political spheres. The decisive conditions for its further development and for building the foundations of a socialist society in the country, he emphasized, are a dictatorship of the proletariat and the creation in the country of a vanguard party of working people, leading and directing the forces of revolution.

The ceremony ended with the playing of the national anthem of socialist Ethiopia and the Internationale.

Addis Ababa, 13 Sep -- (Legesse Asfau), member of the PMAC Standing Committee and of the COPWE Executive Committee, yesterday received the CPSU delegation headed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, which has come here to participate in the ceremony to unveil a V.I. Lenin memorial in Addis Ababa and in the celebrations for the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

During the talks which took place the sides highly appraised the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Ethiopia and between the CPSU and the COPWE and advocated the further strengthening and development of Soviet-Ethiopian ties.

(Legesse Asfau) informed the CPSU delegation about the development of the revolutionary process in the country and pointed out that Ethiopia has now entered the final period of the creation of a vanguard party of the working people on the principles of Marxism-Leninism. The rich experience accumulated by the Soviet people and their Communist Party in the matter of state and party building, he emphasized, serves as an inspiring example for Ethiopia and all countries which have embarked on the path of socialist development.

In a reply speech Sh.R. Rashidov evaluated highly the Ethiopian people's successes in building the foundations of a socialist society and creating a vanguard party of the working people. True to the great Lenin's behests, he emphasized, the Soviet people and the CPSU are prepared to continue giving the Ethiopian revolution all-around support.

Highlights of Soviet Visit

PM161321 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Z. Kadymbekov dispatch under the "Topical Themes" rubric: "High Assessment"]

[Text] Addis Ababa -- The visit to socialist Ethiopia by a CPSU delegation headed by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, has ended.

The Soviet party delegation took part in the celebrations to mark the ninth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution and the unveiling ceremony for the first monument to V.I. Lenin in Africa, had a talk at the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee, and met with workers of the (Akaki) factory, the country's leading textile factory.

The delegation was received by Mengustu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of COPWE.

The Ethiopian leader rated highly the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its principled support for the peoples struggling for freedom, independence, and social progress. He stressed that freedom-loving mankind regards the USSR as a bulwark of peace and progress in the world. True to Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism, Mengistu Haile Mariam said, the Soviet people and their Communist Party have given and continue to give selfless assistance to the Ethiopian working people in the defense of their revolutionary gains and in building a new socialist society. He expressed the confidence that Soviet-Ethiopian relations would continue to develop in the interests of universal peace, democracy, and socialism.

On behalf of the Ethiopian people and the COPWE Central Committee, Mengistu Haile Mariam conveyed a fraternal greeting and gratitude for internationalist assistance to the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, and Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In reply Sh.R. Rashidov thanked the Ethiopian leadership for the warm, cordial reception given to the CPSU delegation. He described in detail the efforts of the CPSU and the Soviet state aimed at preserving world peace and eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The Soviet people and the CPSU, the delegation head stressed, will continue to support the Ethiopian revolution in its struggle to lay the foundations of a socialist society.

On 15 September the CPSU delegation left for home.

Delegates Return

PM201115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Return of CPSU Delegation"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, returned to Moscow from Addis Ababa 15 September. It had been taking part in a ceremony to unveil a V.I. Lenin memorial and in the festivities to mark the 9th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

The delegation was met at the airfield in Moscow by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Cenral Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, T.N. Osetrov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, K.N. Brutents, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and other officials.

BOTHA REMARKS TO PRESS ON NAMIBIA, 'REFORMS' HIT

LD171332 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Lusaka September 17 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference in Pretoria, South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha said cynically that the Republic of South Africa will not stop at outright armed aggression against any one of neighbouring African countries if they continue coming out for the liquidation of racism and apartheid and supporting fighting against the white minority regime.

The racist prime minister tried again to "link" the question of the granting of independence to Namibia which Pretoria occupies contrary to the United Nations decisions with withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola. As is known, these forces are staying there at the request of the lawful government of the People's Republic of Angola to protect Angola against incessant acts of aggression by the South African military.

Pieter Botha demanded brazenly that the United Nations withdraw support for South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) that has been recognized by the world's community as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people. At the same time he proclaimed his "sympathies" for UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in Angola and other terroristic groupings in 'frontline' states. In reality such "sympathies' are manifested in South Africa's financing, arming and training this counterrevolutionary scum.

The racists' ringleader confirmed the government's intention to hold on November 2 a referendum among the country's white citizens about so-called "constitutional reforms" under which a limited number of "coloureds" and Indians might be allowed to participate in the government bodies. The purpose of these pseudo reforms which will not apply to Africans who constitute the overwhelming majority of the population and are deprived of the fundamental civil rights is to weaken the joint front of the fighters against racism, to drive a wedge among different ethnic groups, to perpetuate the white minority rule. Local observers note that my means of such machinations Pretoria also seeks to create the semblance of "political stability and progress" in the country so as to mislead the world public and entice more Western capital investments into the South African economy.

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS CALLS FOR PARTY VIGILANCE

PM161458 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent M. Zenovich dispatch: "Unity, Discipline, Vigilance"]

[Excerpt] Luanda, 14 Sep -- Regional military councils have been set up in the People's Republic of Angola on the territory of a number of the country's central and southern provinces which have recently become targets for subversion and sabotage by the Republic of South Africa and the counterrevolutionary grouping of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. Speaking at a mass rally in Malange, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party and president of Angola, pointed out that strengthening the unity of the party and the people is the most effective measure in repulsing aggression. Precisely this idea, the president said, has been made the basis of the entire activity of the military councils being set up on the basis of a decision of a commission of the People's Assembly. Their functions provide for ensuring unified political, military, economic, and social leadership in the regions which have become the targets of provocateurs.

U.S. ROLE IN CENTRAL AMERICA 'MORE MENACING'

PM151044 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 Sep 83 First Edition p 3

[Yu. Shvetsov "Commentary": "One Step Away from Intervention"]

[Text] During his tour of a number of Central American countries U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger visited El Salvador. He had talks with the leaders of the puppet regime and also saw for himself the implementation of the "pacification program" in San Vicente Department. In the course of the "pacification," in a 3-year period over 42,000 people have been killed. Weinberger assured the regime of his total support and promised personally to ensure the allocation of an extra $84 million for its Army.

Washington's policy in the Central American countries is becoming more and more dangerous and menacing. This is quite apparent in El Salvador. Dollars, weapons, and military hardware are flooding into the small country, which has mounted a struggle against the pro-American dictatorship. For a long time now U.S. servicemen, in the guise of advisers, have been participating in combat operations and are effectively in charge of punitive operations. It is now futile to deny this indisputable fact, as the Pentagon has tried hard to do until recently -- the GI's are sustaining losses, and zinc coffins are arriving at the Arlington military cemetery as they did in the years of the Vietnam adventure.

According to well-informed observers in the U.S. capital, during a U.S. visit the head of the dictatorial regime, Alvaro Magana, tried to secure the dispatch to El Salvador of regular army subunits of the U.S. Armed Forces. In other words, intervention was what he had in mind. The dictator could not help boasting in a CBS television program how at the White House his "positions met with understanding." But it is well known that his other "positions," inside the country, have become so precarious that they are not likely to be steadied without extreme measures. This was effectively admitted in the press by Colonel (Vagelshteyn), a leading U.S. counterinsurgency expert. For 15 months he has been in charge of a group of military advisers in El Salvador. According to him, the administration has only two choices left: Either sharply increase military aid to the Salvadoran regime, or use force. Why, the U.S. Marines are already shooting in Lebanon.

El Salvador is not Washington's only "sore spot" in the region and it is not alone in being threatened with invasion. "The United States," former Vice President W. Mondale said in an NBC television interview, "is widening the war in Central America and trying to militarize it further. I fear that if the present policy continues, our forces will be sent there." "The Reagan administration," Congresswoman B. Boxer said at a press conference, is leading us along the path we trod in Vietnam." This view is shared by many prominent Americans. Mass demonstrations against U.S. interference in neighboring countries' affairs have become more frequent.

Unfortunately, it is not these forces that make policy, but the CIA and the Pentagon, which are by no means defending the interests of the American and other peoples in this region.

"Covert U.S. subversion in Central America," the U.S. paper THE NEW YORK TIMES has written, "has become the biggest semimilitary and political operations the CIA has carried out in the last 10 years." It is not surprising. As the current President admitted, "vitally important U.S. strategic and commerical arteries" are concentrated in the region.

And this is no exaggeration. Around 50 percent of Washington's foreign trade traffic crosses the Caribbean.

And in the event of a military conflict in Europe or during other Pentagon operations in the Old World, it is planned to send around 45 percent of the U.S. troops and armaments through this region! It is also undoubtedly worth mentioning that U.S. monopolies have around $12 billion invested in the economics of the various Caribbean countries; and each dollar invested brings $2.25 in profits. It should also be mentioned that for decades, with the aid of dictatorships obedient to the State Department, the United States has exercised total political control over the countries of Central America, effectively turning them into colonies.

This is what the U.S. has at stake, and it evidently believes seriously that "the game is worth the candle," however dirty and criminal it may be.

Moreover, in early August the Pentagon began dangerous military maneuvers on an unprecedented scale in actual fact in Honduras and the Caribbean, involving 5,000 soldiers plus aircraft and warships. In Honduras at least three airfields are being hastily modernized, and stockpiles of weapons and military hardware are being established. All this, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes in plain terms, will be used "in the event of a crisis."

It is hard to say when the Pentagon will consider that the crisis has come. At any rate, the hawkish profile of C. Weinberger on the bridge of the battleship New Jersey as it cruised across the Caribbean does not inspire confidence. And one can scarcely regard as a more coincidence the fact that, immediately after Weinberger's visit to El Salvador, the Somozists and the reactionary military of Central America perpetrated a whole series of monstrous terrorist acts and armed provocations.

Unidentified aircraft have repeatedly carried out barbaric bombing raids on cities and other population cneters in Nicaragua. Honduran warships have intruded into the country's territorial waters with air support.

It is noteworthy in this connection that the tracks of the organizers of these acts of sabotage again lead back to the CIA. According to data from Costa Rica, and one of the aircraft which bombed Managua had recently been in El Salvador, at the Ilopango Air Force Base. Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge directly accused the United States of pursuing an interventionist course in Central America.

The possible tragic consequences of this course for the peoples of the region, for the Americans themselves, and for other countries are clear to see, just as the true U.S. aims are obvious.

CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY MANIFESTO PART TWO

PY142245 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 8 Sep 83

[Second and last part of the Manifesto of the Chilean Communist Party entitled "September 1983," released in Santiago at the end of August]

[Text] To find a solution to the overall crisis affecting the country, Pinochet and his clique must be ousted for power. The dicatatorship must be immediately replaced by a widely representative provisional government with the support and participation of all opposition forces without exception.

The joint effort of wide sectors is necessary to take the country out of the crisis. Any intent to separate important popular representative sectors can only favor the continuation of a tyranny with its painful consequences for the people.

The provisional government must urgently implement far-reaching measures of political, social, and economic natures aimed at finding solutions to the demands of the people.

1. It must urgently annul all repressive and restrictive laws which violate human rights; legalize all political parties; allow labor union and social organization activities; allow the return of all people in exile; release all political prisoners; dissolve the National Intelligence Center and other repressive organizations; adopt energetic measures to clarify the situation of arrested and missing persons; investigate, prosecute, and ounish anyone found guilty of crimes and violent acts against the people; separate the most corrupt members of the Armed Forces and those who are involved with Pinochet's crimes; adopt measures against the corrupt members of the judicial branch; return all the goods of political parties, union, and social organizations, and persons, which were taken by the dictatorship; and allow political parties to have access to the means of communications.

2. To take the country out of the crisis, it will be impossible to pay the large foreign debt contracted by the tyranny; therefore, the amortization of the principal and interests must be suspended for at least 10 years. Chile must put aside all commitments made by the dictatorship, rejecting the antipatriotic agreements with the IMF and transnational banks. The nationalization of the banks is necessary to put them at the service of the country and the national majorities, including the large enterprises under the control of the main economic sectors. It should be kept in mind that these sectors are only surviving thanks to large sums from the Chilean people, provided by the government, sums which are only helping a small group of tycoons.

3. The provisional government must adopt urgent measures to answer the most pressing needs of the people. It must reactivate the national economy in industry and agriculture; create employment for the unemployed; readjust salaries; cancel debts such as water and electricity bills; urgently restore water and electricity services; make education and health a preferential function of the state; implement a realistic and reactivating line of credits for the productive sectors; implement public works and housing projects; imolement the full development of national culture and higher education; take care of the basic needs of the Mapuche Indians; take care of the needs of women, youth, and children; implement the participation of social organizations for discussing solutions to their problems; and implement an agrarian law providing real benefits to peasants.

4. The provisional government, within an appropriate time, must call elections for a constituent assembly to establish a new constitution. In the meantime, the 1925 Constitution must be in force.

5. The Armed Forces and the police, purged of elements involved with Pinochet's crimes, must support the provisional government and subject themselves to the Constitution and legitimate laws established by the people. They must basically fulfill the duties of national defense. They must also establish a doctrinary commitment with the Chilean people and definitely rid themselves of the doctrines of national security imposed by imperialism.

6. The provisional government in a dignified and sovereign manner must establish diplomatic relations with all nations of the world and take all the necessary measures to recover the prestige of our country in the international community as a progressive, democratic, and peace-loving nation. Consequently, the border problems must be solved peacefully with a profoundly Latin American attitude. The Communists are putting this platform at the consideration of all opposing political, and social forces, clearly establishing the need for a wide and completely open political agreement to carry out the struggle to overthrow the dictatorship and to establish the provisional government replacing it.

The people are moving into a higher state of struggle. The majority of Chileans support the overthrow of the dictatorship. However, we cannot expect this to be easy. Imperialism and the most reactionary forces are maneuvering to obstruct the popular will. They are doing and will continue to do everything possible to maintain Pinochet in power; therefore, they are unleasing bloody violence against the people and offering crumbs in an effort to deceive some sectors of the opposition.

Other sectors concentrate their efforts on imposing restrictions on the people, in obstructing the people's right to use all forms of struggle in asserting their legitimate defense against repression, their right to use violence when other means are not available or when the weapons of tyranny crush their efforts by commiting murder at point-blank range.

Important progress has been made in the process for uniting the opposition. However, more progress must be made by not barring others from participating. The opposition must learn from the people who have forged, in their struggle on the streets, a wide, consistent, decisive, and combative unity. This is why we openly support the initiative to create at the grassroots level thousands of committees and organizations to struggle for democracy, acting outside the fascist regime, to become a real, popular, democratic movement.

We are experiencing a profound crisis after 10 years of fascism. The regime is isolated. The masses are ready to fight and are willing to oust Pinochet by any means. The communists support all forms and methods to achieve the people's patriotic objective. We support the alternative popular rebellion, a wide, and democratic rebellion consistent with the people's struggle. We join in the struggle for democracy if all the Latin American people. We join in the solidarity with the Central American people in the face of the shameful aggression of imperialism.

Today, on this fateful anniversary of the tyranny, no consistent fighter can fail to consider anything by the overthrow of Pinochet upon recalling the unforgettable memory of Salvador Allende's Popular Unity Government.

With profound confidence in the Chilean people, the working class, youth, and women; with the decisive support of international solidarity, the communists, united and determined, join the people in their struggle for the defeat of tyranny. We call upon the Chilean people to celebrate with dignity 10 years of struggle against fascism and to decisively make progress in the preparation and struggle to overthrow Pinochet. Democracy now, get Pinochet out. With reason and strength we shall win.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SESSION HELD 19 SEP

LD192113 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] The draft state plans for the economic and social development and the country's budget for 1984 were examined at a session of the USSR Council of Ministers today. Reports were delivered by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and by Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

The USSR Council of Ministers entrusted the Presidium of the Council of Ministers -- guided by the decisions of the 26th Party Congress, and of the November and June CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the instructions of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov on accelerating the economy along an intensive development path, improving methods of management and of raising the responsibility of cadres for matters entrusted to them -- to consider, with the participation of the chairman of the Councils of Ministers of the union republics, ministers and heads of departments of the USSR, the drafting of the plan and budget for 1984 for union republics, ministries, and departments of the USSR. It is proposed that in so doing, the basis should be the consolidation of what is achieved in 1983, positive results in the development of the economy, and creation of favorable prerequisites for the successful fulfillment of the 5-year plan as a whole. In conducting further work on the draft plan, it is proposed to make provision for increasing the growth rates of labor productivity by means of fuller utilization of the reserves existing in the national economy; widespread introduction into practice of scientific and technological achievements and of progressive experience; improvement of the organization of production and labor in order, on this basis, to secure a further raise in the living standard of the Soviet people.

It is essential to achieve above-average growth in the final results of production in comparison with the rise in costs; to save fuel, energy, metal, timber, and building and other materials; to reduce prime costs; and to raise the quality of products. Particular attention should be paid to the radical improvement of the utilization of production capacities of existing enterprises; the implementation of practical measures so as to eliminate bottlenecks and disproportions existing in the development of associated industries and forms of production; and, by means of this, the further increase of the volume of production.

In the field of capital construction, the task is set to secure the priority allocation of capital investment, material, technical and labor resources to the technical re-equipment and reconstruction of existing enterprises; to reduce the quantity of newly-started construction projects and the volume of incompleted construction; to make considerable reduction in stocks of equipment not installed. Primary significance is attached to the implementation of measures to speed up the creation and assimilation of new forms of machinery, instruments, and technology; the consistent following of a unified scientific-technical policy; the further development of scientific research; and the deepening of the integration of science and production.

For solving such an important task as the implementation of the USSR Food Program, it is demanded that an increase in the production and procurement of bread grain, sugar beets, sunflower, meat, milk, and other agricultural products should be secured; that the efficiency of the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and other agricultural enterprises and organizations should be raised. Securing a significant growth in the production of goods per ruble of the wage fund is of primary significance. Possibilities should be sought for a considerable increase in the volumes of production, a widening of the variety and raising of the quality of consumer goods in demand by the population, and the provision of paid services.

The Draft Plan requires that provision be made for the further improvement of the organization and raising of the efficiency of operation of all forms of transport, particularly rail transpot, and the elimination of idle time and empty runs of transport vehicles.

Attention was paid to the need to achieve balance in all sections of the plan, particularly the laid-down volumes of production and capital construction, with material and technical resources; the cash incomes and expenses of the population with the volumes of retail trade turnover and paid services; and also for the creation of material and financial reserves, to ensure the stable and rhythmic operation of the branches of the national economy in 1984.

Taking part in the USSR Council of Ministers session were Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrades Vorotnikov and Demichev, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

In conclusion, a speech was made at the session by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

GORBACHEV TOURS KAZAKHSTAN OBLASTS 12-16 SEP

LD200853 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] At the meetings held between Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and field and farm workers, heads of party and Soviet organs, of agroindustrial associations and agricultural and industrial enterprises during his visit from 12 to 16 September to Kustanay and Kokchetav Oblasts, conversations took place about the implementation of the tasks in the development of agriculture and other economic branches in the light of the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress, the May and November 1982 and the June 1983 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and of the speech made by Comrade Andropov.

Comrade Gorbachev visited a number of major grain-growing rayons, virgin land sovkhozes, and experimental stations. He familiarized himself with the progress of harvesting of the crop, with storing of fodders and the preparations for the wintering of livestock, as well as with the fulfilment of the plans for selling grain and other products of land cultivation and livestock farming to the state. Special attention was paid to overcoming difficulties connected with the complicated weather conditions. The importance was stressed of improving the efficiency of agricultural production, of social development of socialist competition for the achievement of the best labor results.

During his visit to the Kustanay synthetic fiber factory, and to enterprises and establishments for the provision of cultural, customer, and trade services to the population, the necessity was stressed for a speedier assimilation of productive capacities, and putting into operation of reserves and possibilities for satisfying in full, to a possibly greater extent, the growing demands of the population.

In the party obkoms there were talks with members of obkom bureaus and the heads of the oblast organization included in the agroindustrial complex. Note was taken of the exceptional importance of the implementation of the USSR food program and further incrementing the produce output, and of the perfection of agricultural management, intensification of agriculture and of the improvement of activity of agroindustrial associations.

On his tour of the oblasts, Comrade Gorbachev was accompanied by Ashimov, chairman of Kazakh Council of Ministers; Trofimov, secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Demidenko and Kuanyshev, first secretaries of party obkoms; Sagdiyev and Moisyenko, chairmen of oblispolkoms; Belov, head of the agriculture and food industry section of the CPSU Central Committee; and Motoriko, minister of Agriculture of the Kazakh SSR.

KUNAYEV VISITS KAZAKH UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

LD190920 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1405 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Today Dinmukhamed Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, visited the new studio-camera complex of the republic's color TV studio, and the complex of the Kazakh State Kirov University. Comrade Kunayev viewed the roomy and well-equipped studios for recording and transmitting literary, drama, concert, and other programs. He viewed the rehearsal and previewing halls. He inquired about the technical equipment of the TV complex and matters regarding the improvement of the quality of broadcasting.

In the Kazakh university, at the experimental works of the university, Comrade Kunayev familiarized himself with the work of the student construction bureau. He visited lecture halls and specialized lecture rooms and libraries. He concerned himself with the organization of the cultural and customer services and mass catering for the students. He viewed exhibits of the archeological museum of the department of history. In a conversation with the builders, the necessity was stressed for a speedy and high-quality completion of the university complex.

Explanations were given by Khasenov, chairman of the (?state rural radio) of the republic, and (?Kasgul Zheuldotyekov), head of university.

During his visit, Comrade Kunayev was accompanied by Bashmakov, and Kozybayev, secretaries of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Ata party obkom; and Gukasov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS MEETING HONORING UKRAINE

LD170316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] At a meeting of the party economic akiv of the Ukraine in Kiev today, the republic was presented with the scroll of honor of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Central Committee of the VLKSM [All-Union Lenin Young Communist League].

The Ukraine has been found worthy of this as the winner of the all-union socialist competition for the successful wintering of cattle, the increase of production, and the laying-in of livestock products.

The participants at the meeting gave assurances that the collectives of the agro-industrial complex of the republic would achieve new successes.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

UKRAINIAN CULTURE MINISTER 'RELIEVED OF DUTIES'

AU191330 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 14 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Yu. A. Olenenko of the duties of chairman of the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography in connection with his appointment as Ukrainian minister of culture.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade S. D. Bezklubenko of the duties of Ukrainian minister of culture in connection with shortcomings incurred in his work.

Replacement Appointed

AU191345 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 14 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Yuriy Aleksandrovich Olenenko Ukrainian minister of culture.

A. Vatchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 13 September 1983.

Born in 1934, Yu. A. Olenenko has been a CPSU member since 1971. After graduating from a vocational school, he worked as an electric welder at a plant and served in the Soviet Army. In 1960-64, he was a student in the I.K. Karpenko-Karyy State Institute for Theatrical Art in Kiev. Subsequently he was an artist of the T.G. Shevchenko State Ukrainian Drama Theater in Kharkov, senior lecturer and dean at the cinematographic department of the I.K. Karpenko-Karyy State Institute for Theatrical Art in Kiev, chief of the theater department and deputy chief of the Main Administration for Theaters and Musical Establishments in the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture. From 1976, he was a sector chief and, from 1977, deputy chief of the Culture Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. In 1979, he was appointed chief of the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography.

He is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Commission and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

New Cinematography Chairman

AU191349 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Ukrainian 14 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has resolved to appoint Comrade Vladimir Yakovlevich Stadnichenko chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Committee for Cinematography.

A. Vatchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev city, 13 September 1983.

Born in 1936, V. Ya. Stadnichenko has been a CPSU member since 1963. His labor activity began in 1959, after graduating from the T. G. Shevchenko University in Kiev, in the RADYANSKA UKRAINA editorial board. Since 1963, he was on the staff of ROBITNYCHA HAZETA as literary worker, responsible secretary, deputy editor and, from 1976, editor. V. Ya. Stadnichenko is a bearer of the Ukrainian SSR T.G. Shenvchenko State Prize and the republic's Ya. Galan prize. He is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Auditing Committee.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL ACCUSED OF 'BOONDOGGLING'

PM151347 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 September 1983 First Edition publishes on page 6 under the rubric "Sunday Feuilleton" a 1,700-word I. Shatunovskiy article entitled "Superintendent Under Guardianship." It describes how one Viktor Sergeyevich Gergaulov was sent by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to head a nonexistent scientific labor organization laboratory in the Kans-Achinsk Fuel and Energy Complex. On finding that he had no work to do there, he set out on expenses-paid business trips all over the Soviet Union, while continuing to receive his salary as head of the laboratory. Gergaulov was then made a superintendent of the Berezovskiy section of the Katekenergostroy Trust and made one long business trip after another, all on instructions cabled from the ministry in Moscow.

It turns out that, according to the accounts office records, in some years Gergaulov contrived to spend more than 365 days away on business trips. The explanation is that he was acting on behalf of several different trusts at the same time, each one thinking he was working for itself alone. His boondoggling trips always included a stay in Moscow, where he was given an accommodation allowance despite having his own apartment there. The article continues as follows:

"Meanwhile, the trusts, administrations, and sections continued to receive guiding instructions: 'Receive Gergaulov,' 'appointing Gergaulov,' 'send Gergaulov on a business trip...' And they were all signed 'Aksenov.'

"...When we first clapped eyes on these telegrams, to tell the truth, we thought that the smart Gergaulov was himself sending them to the addresses from a fictitious person and then coming along and enjoying all the benefits." "But a call to the Ministry of Power and Electrification, made just in case, produced an unexpected result: G.M. Aksenov is none other than chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Power Systems in the East and a member of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification collegium. It also came to light that Gergaulov is quite at home in the ministry and that many people think he is a senior official of the main administration. Enjoying the rights of a very dear guest, he enters the office of the collegium member without knocking, paying no attention to who is there. He prepares documents on his own appointments, writes his own references, dictates authorizations for business trips, and sometimes even signs them himself. But what can you say -- he is the best friend of a collegium member!

"This friendship can be traced back documentarily to 1974, when G.M. Aksenov, who at that time headed the Mosenergostroy Trust, turned his gracious attention to a modest worker for the mail service in Rostov-na-Donu and was inflamed with the noble aim of transferring him to the capital. You see, he was in dire need of a superintendent. The matter proved quite difficult. The transfer was conducted in two stages, with him being summoned through the Moscow Post Office and installed in an apartment at the expense of the trust's quota.

"Then Aksenov was promoted to the Ministry of Power and Electrification, and this was when his protege's activities acquired union-wide scope. The matter went so far that the chief of the main administration submitted a memorandum to the minister, P.S. Neporozhniy. Enumerating the flitting superintendent's imaginary merits ('he has taken an active part and exercised leadership,' 'shown a lot of initiative,' 'done great organizational work'), the collegium member concluded: 'I petition for the honorable title of "honored RSFSR construction worker" to be conferred upon Comrade Gergaulov.'

"But he failed to elevate his protege to the rank of 'honored': People's controllers intervened. They took on the hard task of calculating what the main administration chief's guardianship had cost the Treasury. It turned out that in less that 3 years the aspirant to a title of honor had taken more than R21,000 from cash offices in a most rascally manner.

"'If Gergaulov has taken more than he should, he will return it,' the main administration chief at once vouched for him.

"Trying to explain his position to the USSR People's Control Committee, G.M. Aksenov maintained that Gergaulov is a very useful worker capable of singlehandedly resolving many important questions. The 'fixer' himself had written even earlier that his 'roving work consisted in nervous strain and on train and on trains, requests, and exactions.'

"According to the collegium member, he watched over Gergaulov quite disinterestedly all these years.

"There is no denying that motiveless kindness is in G.M. Aksenov's character. We have already written about this once in the newspaper. On that occasion he unexpectedly undertook to watch over a canteen employee at the Ryazan GRES. He moved her to Moscow and in the end appointed the culinary worker... deputy manager of a large construction trust. When this came to light, the collegium member publicly repented, while at the very same time he was showering Gergaulov with tokens of his unremitting attention. He also concealed the fact that, while manager of Mosenergostroy, he transferred to the capital many peripheral workers who, having received apartments, were at once dismissed from the trust.

"Having considered the results of a check, the USSR People's Control Committee severely punished G.M. Aksenov and deemed it impossible to leave him any longer in the post of chief of a Power and Electrification Ministry main administration. The materials of the check have been passed to the USSR Prosecutor's Office for investigation.

"For our part, we too will ask the law's representatives to make a careful study of the subtle and as yet not quite intelligible movements of the altruistic leader's soul. Who knows, perhaps there will be another, third meeting with him the pages of our newspaper."

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS HARVEST FIGURES TO DATE

PM190930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "September Concerns"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by Monday, 12 September, grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 100.8 million hectares, which is 93 percent of the cut area; 5.4 million hectares of pulses, almost 2 million hectares of millet, 937,000 hectares of buckwheat, and 1 million hectares of sunflowers had been harvested.

Sugar beets had been lifted on 678,000 hectares, or 19 percent of the area; potatoes on 1.1 million hectares, or 36 percent; vegetables had been picked on 495,000 hectares, or 38 percent of the area. Flax had been pulled on 966,000 hectares or 91 percent of the area. Winter crops had been sown on 24.6 million hectares and fall plowing had been carried out on 32.7 million hectares.

Obviously, it is impossible to define precisely and infallibly which spring, summer, or fall month demands the greatest effort from the farmers. The country is big, the soils and climate varied, and the range of agricultural crops not unformed. In some places the grain harvest, for instance, is past history, while in the east it is the concern of the day. But nonetheless, judging by the general intensity of work and its diversity, September probably holds a special place.

Let's take a look at the Kuban, for instance, where the grain has been harvested a long time ago and the year's "main harvest" -- as it is commonly described -- is past. But how much remains to be done! Take a look: Sunflowers occupy 302,000 hectares; 87 percent of the area has been harvested. Many rayons have grown a good crop, but it is best in Ust-Labinskiy Rayon -- 26 quintals of oil-bearing seeds on average. Grain corn still occupies over 300,000 hectares; 92,000 hectares have been harvested. Here the tone is set by the farms in Adygey Autonomous Oblast and Kanevskiy, Kushchevskiy, Novokubanskiy, Gulkevichskiy and the selfsame Ust-Labinskiy Rayons. More than 205,000 hectares has been allocated to sugar beets. This is one of the biggest areas in the RSFSR. Only the Voronezh sugar beet field is slightly bigger. A higher pace is being maintained in the root crop harvest in Vyselkovskiy, Timashevskiy, and Tikhoretskiy Rayons. Rice threshing has been completed on one-third of the sowings which total 174,000 hectares. Kuban's vegetable field, too, is considerable -- 69,400 hectares. Every day some 60,000 people are working on it. More than 250,000 metric tons of tomatoes and more than 200,000 metric tons of other vegetables have already been delivered to the state. Furthermore, perennial grass seed plants are being threshed, fall plowing is underway, and winter crop sowing has started.

Well, that is the "picture" of the September field in one of the country's major agricultural regions. Farmers in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Kazakhstan, Siberia, and the Urals are equally busy at present.

Kazakh virgin land farmers were able to get a great deal done during the past week. Thus, Tselinograd machine operators threshed grain on 25 percent of the overall area during this period, Turgay machine operators on 20 percent, and Kustanay machine operators on 17 percent.

Farmers in Siberia, on the other hand, have not advanced much, unfortunately. In the whole of the West Siberian economic region (Altay Kray and 5 oblasts) grain crops were cut on only 936,000 hectares during the week -- gain of 9 percent of the total area -- and threshed on 879,000 hectares. So far, the grain has been harvested there on just over half the fields. And the results are lower still in Novosibrisk and Kemerovo Oblasts.

The rain is a great impediment, of course. But leading farms are coping, despite the complex conditions, making use of every available hour, and maneuvering machinery extensively over a wide area. They are literally snatching the grain from under the rain.

The September field also provides another opportunity to build up feed reserves. Silage corn is ready to be cut and in places aftercrops of grass and other second crops are being harvested. Specialists are particularly careful in recording incoming coarse and succulent feed supplies. After all, this is the basis of this year's livestock rations. The situation is quite favorable in the Moscow region. Here, by 12 September, 1.08 million metric tons of hay, or 108 percent of the plan, and 1.4 million metric tons of haylage had been procured; 3.5 million metric tons of silage had been laid in and 86,000 metric tons of grass meal produced. However, not only the tons are being counted, but -- mainly -- how many feed units (excluding grain) are available per standard head of livestock. In the Moscow region this indicator is quite good -- 15.1 quintals of feed units. In Lyuberetskiy Rayon it is 20 quintals; in Balashikhinskiy -- 18.7 quintals; in Domodedovskiy -- 18.6 quintals; and in Voskresenskiy -- 17.9 quintals of feed units.

Much care is being devoted to the preparation of silage in the Dnestr region and in Moldavia. On scientists' recommendations corn cobs at the stage of waxy ripeness, feed beet including tops, pumpkins, vegetable marrow, and alfalfa greens are being added to the silage. Livestock breeders on the Pervyy May Kolkhoz saw for themselves the effectiveness of this type of feed last winter. Using this silage for the pig feed rations, they were able to achieve an increase in average daily weight gains while at the same time cutting grain consumption per quintal of produced meat by one-third.

Feed procurement in the country as a whole is proceeding faster than last year.

Come sun, wind, or rain, it is hot work in the fields in September. The farmers are reaping the fruits of their toil. Time does not stand still, the fall days are getting shorter and shorter and the weather more and more freakish. But much still remains to be done.

SEED QUALITY JEOPARDIZING 1984 GRAIN YIELDS

PM171916 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Sep 83 First Edition p 1

[Review "Prepared by RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture personnel" under the rubric "Arable Farmers' Fall Concerns": "What Are You Going To Sow, Agronomists?" -- passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] Not all the combine harvesters have left the fields yet, but the arable farmers are already laying the foundation for next year's harvest everywhere. The sowing of winter crops is better organized this year. It is practically complete in the Nonchernozem Zone, the Central Chernozem, Volga, and Urals economic regions, and in Siberia. By taking advantage of the favorable conditions, arable farmers in Orel, Kurgan, Chelyabinsk, Novosibirsk, and Omsk Oblasts, Altay Kray, and the Bashkir ASSR have considerably increased the winter crops area. The time for sowing has also arrived in parts of the North Caucasus. There will also be more winter crops here than last year.

Unfortunately the increased pace of the work is not always being combined with high quality. Untreated seed has been sown over large areas on many farms in Voronezh and Penza Oblasts and in Sharangskiy, Diveyevskiy, and Pervomayskiy Rayons in Gorkiy Oblast. The highly efficient preparations and equipment needed for this work are adequate there. What is lacking, apparently, is a sense of responsibility for the job in hand.

The plowing is also being conducted somewhat faster this fall than last year. On average, one-third of the fall plowing has been done across the RSFSR, and in the Central Chernozem and Volga regions the figure is over 40 percent. The arable farmers of West and East Siberia, where the grain crops were late ripening, are still behind schedule: They need the utmost coordination and intensive work if they are to be on time with both the plowing and the application of fertilizers.

As is well-known, good quality seed can increase the harvest by up to 20 percent. In Bryansk Oblast seed is being brought up to good condition. The full requirement of selected and regionally adapted strains of seed grain have been laid in at the silos here, and 75 percent has already been cleaned of weeds and has been graded.

Ivanovo, Orel, Belgorod, and Ulyanovsk Oblasts have also secured full supplies of seed for themselves: Many farms (above all, those where modern seed-cleaning centers have been set up) are completing seed preparation at the same time as they harvest. Seed grain quality is highest in Volgograd, Kuybyshev, and Saratov Oblasts. Excellent results have been achieved in this respect by the Dimitrov and Sverdlov Kolkhozes in Orenburg Oblast's Akbulakskiy Rayon, and the "Pobeda" Sovkhoz in Pskov Oblast's Pskovskiy Rayon, where the entire area of spring corps has been provided with nothing but first class seed.

If one takes into account the progress in fall plowing, the quality and timing of winter crop sowing, and the provision and category of seeds, THE LEADERS ARE: BELGOROD, OREL, SARATOV, ULYANOVSK, VOLGOGRAD, KUYBYSHEV, AND OMSK OBLASTS AND ALTAY KRAY.

In those oblasts and krays which are lagging behind, the seed situation is worst of all. By early September, less than half the necessary quantity of seed had been prepared on kolkhozes and sovhozes in Yaroslavl Oblast. Nekouzskiy Rayon had only 20 percent of the necessary quantity by that time. The situation was little better in Breytovskiy, Uglichskiy, and Borisoglebskiy Rayons. The Nekrasov Kolkhoz, which is managed by V.F. Aldashkin, does not have a single ton of seed yet. That, incidentally, is how things were there last year as well. Consequently, last spring over 50 percent of the seed had to be brought in from outside, and the kolkhoz had to take what it was given. About 40 percent of the plowland was planted with nonregionalized, mass reproduction strains. The harvest was correspondingly far lower than the land there could have produced. As we can see, the kolkhoz leaders and specialists have learned nothing from this sorry lesson.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Pskov, Kirov, and Kemerovo Oblasts and the Dagestan ASSR are seriously behind with laying in spring crop seed. The procurement of high-grade pulse crop seed is proceeding badly in Novogorod, Kalinin and Smolensk Oblasts.

If we take the overall package of work which ensures next year's harvest, THE LAGGARDS ARE: PSKOV, KALININ, SMOLENSK, KIROV, AND KEMEROVO OBLASTS AND THE DAGESTAN ASSR.

It is particularly worrying that farms in the North, Northwest, West Siberia and Urals economic regions are supplying little in the way of seed for the reserve stock. Furthermore, it is many farms from those very regions which most often apply for seed from state resources. Perm and Korov Oblasts and the Buryat ASSR, for example, are constantly receiving state subsidies. After all, they only receive nonregionalized strains unsuited to local conditions, and they lose a large quantity of grain for that reason every year.

The processing of seed material has still not been organized in the necessary way everywhere, and particularly in Astrakhan, Kaliningrad, Tomsk, and Tyumen Oblasts and the Kabardino-Balkar, North Osetian, and Chechen-Ingush autonomous republics. In Krasnodar Kray, for example, the seed-cleaning equipment pool makes it possible to bring grain allocated for sowing up to condition at the same time as the harvest is being gathered. As a result of poor organization at threshing floors, however, nearly 50 percent of the spring crop seed fails to meet the requirements in terms of weed resistance. Farms in Perm Oblast cannot complain of a lack of mechanized grain-threshing floors, either, but there, too, only 20 percent of the seed has been cleaned of weeds.

The 4th year of the 5-year plan is approaching, when the outcome of the plan targets will be resolved to a considerable extent. In the economic sense that year is already on our doorstep; when it comes, it will be very difficult to make up for what has been omitted now.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON LAND IMPROVEMENT WORK

LD192308 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The further development of land improvement is an important national economic task. This is the subject of a commentary by political observer Yuriy Letunov:

Hello, esteemed comrades! First, the importance of the problem which was discussed at the Politburo session. Land improvement is the key to the solution of many tasks in the food program connected with the stability of overall agricultural production and the way we depend today on the whims of nature. Suffice it to say that irrigated land throughout the world today comprises 17 percent of all the land under cultivation and provides half of the world's agricultural output. In our country, following the 1966 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the area of irrigated land almost doubled to reach over 18 million hectares. In the USSR all the cotton and rice, two-thirds of the vegetables, about one-half of the fruit and grapes and one-quarter of the coarse and succulent feed are produced on improved land. Each irrigated hectare is 5-6 times more productive than an unirrigated hectare, while drained land is 1.5 times more productive.

Despite the great amount of work that has been done, irrigated land in our country still accounts for only 8 percent of the area under cultivation. That is why it is important to raise land improvement to a qualitatively higher level, the prime task being to improve the yield from existing irrigated and drained lands. So far, in a number of areas, improved fields are still giving a low yield, sometimes not justifying the amount spent on them. This happens where the standard of land cultivation is low and production discipline is poor. Thus, on the Privolzhe Sovkhoz in Kuybyshev Oblast over the past 5 years, the area of irrigated land has been extended by almost 6,000 hectares, much construction of production, cultural, and consumer service buildings has been carried out, and a large sum of money has been spent. However, due to serious shortcomings in organizing things, and sometimes due to poor management, planned crop yields have not been achieved and the sovhkoz is operating unprofitably.

The experience of front-ranking farms, however, indicates that potential reserves are enormous. For example, in Crimea Oblast land irrigated from the Severokrymskiy canal provides more than 50 quintals of grain per hectare. In Stavropol Kray, on the 330,000 hectares under irrigation 63 quintals of feed units are harvested from each hectare. In Uzbekistan, many areas and even whole oblasts, produce up to 100 quintals of corn grain on each hectare.

The average yield from irrigated land, however, falls short of its potential. The chief reason for this is that the proper agrotechnical measures are not taken and irrigation cycles are not adhered to. Practice shows that if irrigation is carried out 1-2 days lat irreparable damage is done to the crops. If an insufficient quantity of fertilizer is applied, once again it means losses.

Taking part in implementing the land improvement program are scientific research, plannin design, and production organizations under 37 ministries and departments: Such is the scale of the work being done. The necessary recommendations have been drawn up, rich experience has been accumulated, and prototypes of new machinery have been built. There is a great amount of work, however, still to do. In a number of areas there is a shortag of water, and water is life. That is why the question of using part of the flow of the northern and Siberian rivers to supply water to the Volga valley, the Trans-Urals, to Kazakhstan, and Central Asia has arisen. The long-term program now being drafted takes into account the interests of all parts of the country. Land improvement means the basic betterment of cultivated land, the supply of water to large industrial enterprises, towns, and settlement, and concern for the environment.

The Politburo session examined issues concerning major national economic tasks. The scal of land improvement work which is being carried out and which is forthcoming is comparabl to the construction of the Baykal-Amur railroad.

RSFSR'S AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX PANEL MEETS

PM181945 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At an RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex has been held. It examined the question of switching to the reception of agricultural products at the places they are produced and to centralized dispatch by procurement organizations. The commission's decision directs the RSFSR Ministries of Meat and Dairy Industry, Agriculture, Fruits and Vegetable Farming, and Procurement, and the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture to ensure a higher pace of reorganization.

Having heard a report by Tula Oblast's Yefremovskiy Rayon Agro-industrial Association on improving economic and intersector ties, the session participants pointed out that the Rayon Agro-industrial Association has not yet fully freed itself from red tape and that much time is spent on drawing up all kinds of papers.

At the session serious complaints were leveled at the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the RSFSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, Volgograd and Astrakhan Oblispolkoms, and a number of other departments responsible for building new vegetable-growing sovkhozes on irrigated land in the lower Volga region: The government targets for commissioning them and for increasing agricultural production are not being met, and plans for reclamation systems suffer from major flaws. It was acknowledged at the session that SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correctly raised these questions in V. Drobotov's article "Return to the 'Valley of Treasures'."

The session was chaired by L.B. Yermin, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium Commission for Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex.

TASS REPORTS 17 SEP LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1499

LD190736 Moscow TASS in English 0728 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched an unmanned earth satellite of the Cosmos series on September 17, 1983 -- Cosmos-1499.

The satellite is carrying research equipment intended for continuation of space exploration.

The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parametres: initial period of revolution -- 90.2 minutes; maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 396 kilometres; minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 208 km; inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees.

Besides the research equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for accurate measurement of orbit elements and a radio telemetry system for transmitting data on the operation of instruments and research equipment to ground control.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

COSMOS-1443 SATELLITE COMPLETES FLIGHT

LD191340 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 18 Sep 83

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- A correspondent reporting from the flight control center:

The "Cosmos-1443" satellite, launched March 2, 1983, has completed its flight.

"Cosmos-1443 docked with the orbital research station "Salyut-7" March 10, 1983 and functioned as part of the orbital complex until August 14. During its subsequent independent flight the landing module separated from "Cosmos-1443" and delivered back to earth materials and findings of the experiments carried out by Cosmonauts Lyakhov and Aleksandrov aboard the orbital complex.

According to reports from the mission control center, "Cosmos-1443" was oriented in space after which its propulsion plant was activated at 04.34 Moscow time. As a result of the breaking the craft took a descending trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere over a prescribed area of the Pacific Ocean and ceased its existence.

YEPISHEV ON READINESS TO DEFEND SOCIALISM

AU171850 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 15 Sep p 1,3

[Text] An international conference of military journalists from Warsaw Pact member countries was held in Moscow, the capital of the Soviet Union, from 5 through 8 September 1983. Questions connected with the work of journalists pertaining to the education of Army soldiers and Navy sailors in a spirit of lofty vigilance and permanent readiness to defend the achievements of socialism were discussed at the aforementioned conference.

Taking into consideration the exceptionally topical subject of the conference from the point of view of the development of the sociopolitical and military situation in the world, a representative of the daily NARODNA ARMIYA's editorial board [Colonel Krustan Yurukov, identified at end of item] asked Army General Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy for an interview. The latter readily responded to this request and answered the questions of the interviewer.

[Yurokov] Esteemed Comrade Army General, can you describe the tasks facing journalists who are writing on a military-patriotic subject under the present circumstances of international tension?

[Yekishev] As the members of the Soviet delegation reported to us, an interesting creative discussion must have taken place at your conference concerning the questions of the working people's education, as well as the education of the men from the Army and Navy in a spirit of lofty vigilance and constant readiness to defend the achievements of socialism.

This problem which is ever so typical assumes particular significance today when the U.S. Administration is launching a real "crusade" against the socialist community member-countries. The CPSU, the communist and workers parties of the socialist community countries are doing everything within their power to defend the cause of peace and to foil the aggressive plans of imperialist reaction. All those who cherish peace welcome with general approval the initiatives of the USSR and of the fraternal socialist countries on the reduction of tension in the world and on restricting the nuclear rearmament of Europe, on banning the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles by NATO on the territories of the European countries.

To discredit the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union even more to exacerbate international tension and to foil the negotiations on the limitation of armaments -- these are the chief goals of the unrestrained anti-Soviet hysteria which is recently being fanned by Washington. The obviously pre-planned provocation -- the gross violation of our state borders by a South Korean aircraft and its deep penetration into the Soviet Union's territory -- served as a pretext for this hysteria. This action has been directed by the White House, whose master, in his pathological hatred of the Soviet Union and of our people, certainly outdid himself on this occasion.

There can be no question of common sense in all this. Reality is being insolently glossed over and everything is presented in a light likely to justify the hopes of intensifying the anti-Soviet propaganda, as well as in the long run, the hope of intensifying tension and the arms race, as well as of implementing the plan to deploy U.S. missiles in Western Europe which was conceived long ago.

You are certainly acquainted with the Soviet Government's declaration on this subject. It contains evaluations pertaining to the incident with the South Korean aircraft that are based on principles and on the universally recognized norms of international law.

The ignorant and cynical statements of President Reagan are being unmasked by this declaration. He tried to conceal his policy "from the position of strength" by idle talk about "moral values," about the "spirit of humanitarianism," and so forth.

We think that the mass and propaganda media of the fraternal, socialist countries are making their worthy contribution to explaining the true state of affairs and in helping working people throughout the world to understand who really is responsible for the ever-growing international tension. We should not spare any efforts and any talents in working for this noble goal.

In this connection, I would like to stress the necessity of conducting a permanent, active, and purpose-oriented, as well as offensive and effective counterpropaganda. The opportunities of our dailies, periodicals, of radio, and television are truly unlimited in this respect. To demonstrate the real achievements of our peoples, in a timely manner and with strong arguments to unmask any inventions concerning us -- this is a subject always welcomed with interest by our readers.

The aggressive policy of imperialism, ideological diversions, espionage, and psychological war against the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries -- all these things require a permanent increase of political vigilance, they demand a consolidation of our armed forces' combat readiness. These are problems which our collective security greatly depends upon. I would once again like to stress the invaluable role played by the mass and propaganda media in the education of our peoples and soldiers in adopting unmistakable class stands, in evaluating the social phenomena, in displaying an attitude of irreconciliability toward the bourgeois ideology, as well as toward any kind of hostile manifestations of the aggressive forces. This is why we must consider the work in improving the political maturity of the Army personnel, the sense of responsibility of soldiers in defending socialist achievements as an important political-educational task. We must train the soldiers in a spirit of resolute hatred against the imperialist aggressors.

[Yurukov] Waat can the military journalists do, in particular, in helping the commanders and political organs to most efficiently accomplish the task of increasing combat readiness?

[Yepishev] A plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held in June 1983. Measures were worked out at this plenum aimed at the further perfection of the society of developed socialism, aimed at the further perfection of the society of developed socialism, aimed at the consolidation of our motherland's economic and military power. The speech delivered by Yu. V. Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, at the plenum represents a great contribution to the theory and practice of communist construction.

In resolving the great tasks of communist construction our party devotes constant care to a purposeful, ideological work likely to mobilize the intellectual energy of our people and to increase their labor and social energies. In this respect the documents of the June plenum represent a truly militant program for us, including for our military press.

The party is entrusting even more actively and purposefully the mass and propaganda media with the task of influencing our life in all its sectors. The June plenum noted that the press must concentrate its attention upon the main trends of constructive work, and as regards our field of work -- this means that attention must mainly be devoted to the most important questions of high vigilance and combat readiness, to the question of training and education. It also means that a wide circle of readers must be involved in the discussion of these issues.

We are convinced that the political vigilance of the soldier is indissolubly linked to his military vigilance, to his lofty combat readiness and to a strong military discipline. Our contemporary combat equipment and our weapons, the complicated training and combat tasks -- all this demands from all Army personnel a thorough knowledge and firm traditions, as well as a great potential of intellectual and physical strength, and an exceptional degree of psychological endurance.

One of the important problems facing our press, the radio and television is to intensify their impact. The most correct means of resolving this question is to achieve authenticity, truthfulness, and a realistic approach in all publications and broadcasting programs. We are encouraging journalists to achieve the following goal: All materials prepared by them must distinguish themselves by the ability to involve and captivate attention, to convince the people; they must distinguish themselves by principals, power of conviction, originality of thought, and a brilliant style. To perfect the graphic presentation of the publications, to increase the variety of subjects treated, and to enhance the emotional impact on the readers -- these are the requirements of our time.

The patriotic and international education of the soldiers is of particular importance to us. The Warsaw Pact member countries are united by the uniformity of their goals and tasks, in the economic and social, as well as in the military sectors. It is of exceptional importance to us to educate genuine patriots for the socialist community, to train soldiers who are infinitely loyal to the communist ideas.

The commanders, political organs, the party and Komsomol organizations within the Soviet Army and Navy are implementing great tasks in educating ideologically convinced, physically tempered, firm defenders of our socialist achievements, who are needed. The planned combat and political training, as well as the many-sided ideological and organizational work in units and detachments, the numerous publications in newspapers and periodicals -- all this contributes to a considerable extent to the moral tempering of the soldiers, to their education in the spirit of lofty moral and combat virtues. In our educational work we are actively using the remarkable revolutionary and combat traditions of the party and people, and of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The experience of our senior generations is a great and invaluable asset for us. The long years of practical work have demonstrated the immortal value of this experience in the military patriotic education of our young people and of our population as a whole.

[Yurukov] The 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascist Germany is approaching. Can you describe the trends along which this remarkable event will be prepared?

[Yepishev] In our country this remarkable event will be preceded by numerous activities. The Soviet people are very well aware of the price of victory over fascism.

I think that the mass media will have to devote their attention to two main trends in the preparations.

In the first place, our readers, listeners, and viewers must understand the reasons for the outbreak of World War II. These causes should be explained to them.

World War II broke out within the capitalist world as a result of a drastic exacerbation of contradictions among the capitalist countries. The responsibility for it falls on capitalism as a social system, on the ruling classes and governments of the big capitalist countries, and, above all, fascist Germany, fascist Italy, and militarist Japan.

In the war against the USSR the German fascist leadership set itself the goal of liquidating the social and political system in the Soviet country and restoring the power of the big landowners and of the capitalists, of destroying the state independence of the Soviet peoples and transforming them into slaves of the German masters, as well as robbing the wealth and resources of the USSR. The defeat of the Soviet Union was considered by the German imperialists as the most important stage along their path of achieving worldwide domination.

The present-day generations must be aware of these aggressive goals of Hitler's fascist Germany and they must be capable of correctly evaluating the aggressive nature of imperialism, its fierce hatred against the Soviet Union and socialist society.

The second main trend in the work of mass media should be to point out the results of war for the people -- bloodshed, destruction, and cruelty. The Soviet people suffered the heaviest losses during World War II; they lost human lives and material values. This is what we must show to the young people and to our entire population. The press, the radio, and television must unmask and point out those who are guilty of these crimes.

Everyone must remember the lessons of history, so that such evils for mankind as World War II are not repeated.

A nuclear war today would result in the death of innumerable victims. Therefore, the aggressive policy of the American imperialists must be unmasked. We will oppose with our unity and cohesion, our combat fraternity in the Warsaw Pact, the imperialist attempts of provocation.

The interview was conducted by Col Krustan Yurukov.